

# Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. 5

February, 1900

No. 2

## Contents

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Some thoughts on the establishment and control of a public library<br>W. E. Henry<br>43-47        | Union list of periodicals in Chicago libraries<br>C. W. Andrews<br>60-61   |
| February anniversaries<br>47  | College section<br>Department funds and orders<br>News<br>61-62  |
| Bulletin boards and special lists<br>C. K. Bolton<br>47-49  | Library schools<br>Illinois<br>New York<br>Pratt<br>62-63  |
| Bibliographical society of Chicago<br>49  | Library meetings<br>Indiana<br>Massachusetts<br>Nebraska<br>64-65<br>65-69<br>69-70  |
| List of 100 best books of 1899<br>Dr G. E. Wire<br>50-52  | The Illinois Library association program<br>70-71  |
| Open shelves in Toledo (O.) library<br>Mrs F. D. Jermain<br>53                                    | News from the field<br>71-74   |
| Editorial<br>54-55  | Publishing department<br>Library Bureau, 42, 79; A. C. McClurg & Co., 75; Helman-Taylor Co., 76; Baker & Taylor Co., 77; Lothrop Publishing Co., 77; Educational Publishing Co., 78. |
| How to interest children in good literature<br>Jennie Elrod<br>56-57                              | Supply department<br>C. M. Higgins & Co., 76; Hammond Typewriter Co., 80; Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., 79.   |
| A paper cutter<br>57  |  |
| A charging system for a Sunday-school library<br>F. W. Chamberlain<br>Elizabeth L. Foote<br>58-59 |  |
| Providence public library<br>59   |  |
| A word from Switzerland<br>Alex. Claparède<br>60  |  |

## Library Bureau

CHICAGO

215 Madison St.

Entered as second-class matter at Chicago Postoffice

# Publishing Department

OF THE

## Library Bureau

### Decimal Classification and Relative Index. 6th edition, 1899

A. L. A. binding, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Morocco	\$5.00
Full flexible Persian Morocco	5.00

### Abridged Decimal Classification and Relative Index

Cloth	1.50
-------	------

### Card Catalog, Accession and Shelf-list Rules

Cloth	1.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Morocco	2.00

### Library Schools' Rules. Simplified edition

Cloth	1.25
-------	------

### Subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs

Cloth	2.00
-------	------

### Library Notes. Back volumes

Vol. I	Cloth \$2.50	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Morocco	3.00
Vols. II and III (bound together)	" 2.50	"	3.00
Vol. IV	" 2.50	"	3.00

### Library Primer. By John Cotton Dana

Cloth	1.00
-------	------

### Public Libraries

Subscription, per year	1.00
Back volumes, I, II, and III, unbound, each	3.00

## Library Bureau

BOSTON

NEW YORK

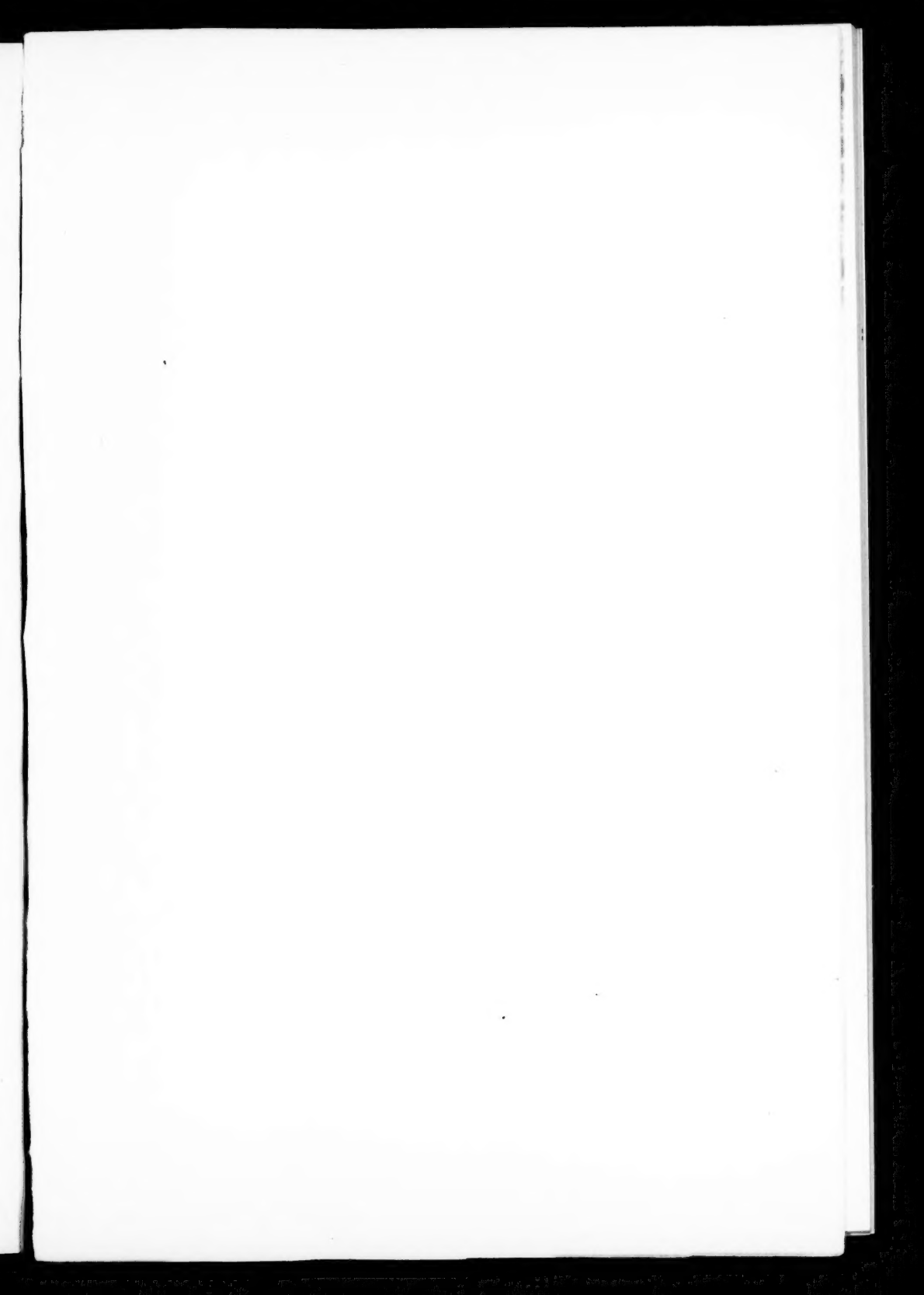
PHILADELPHIA

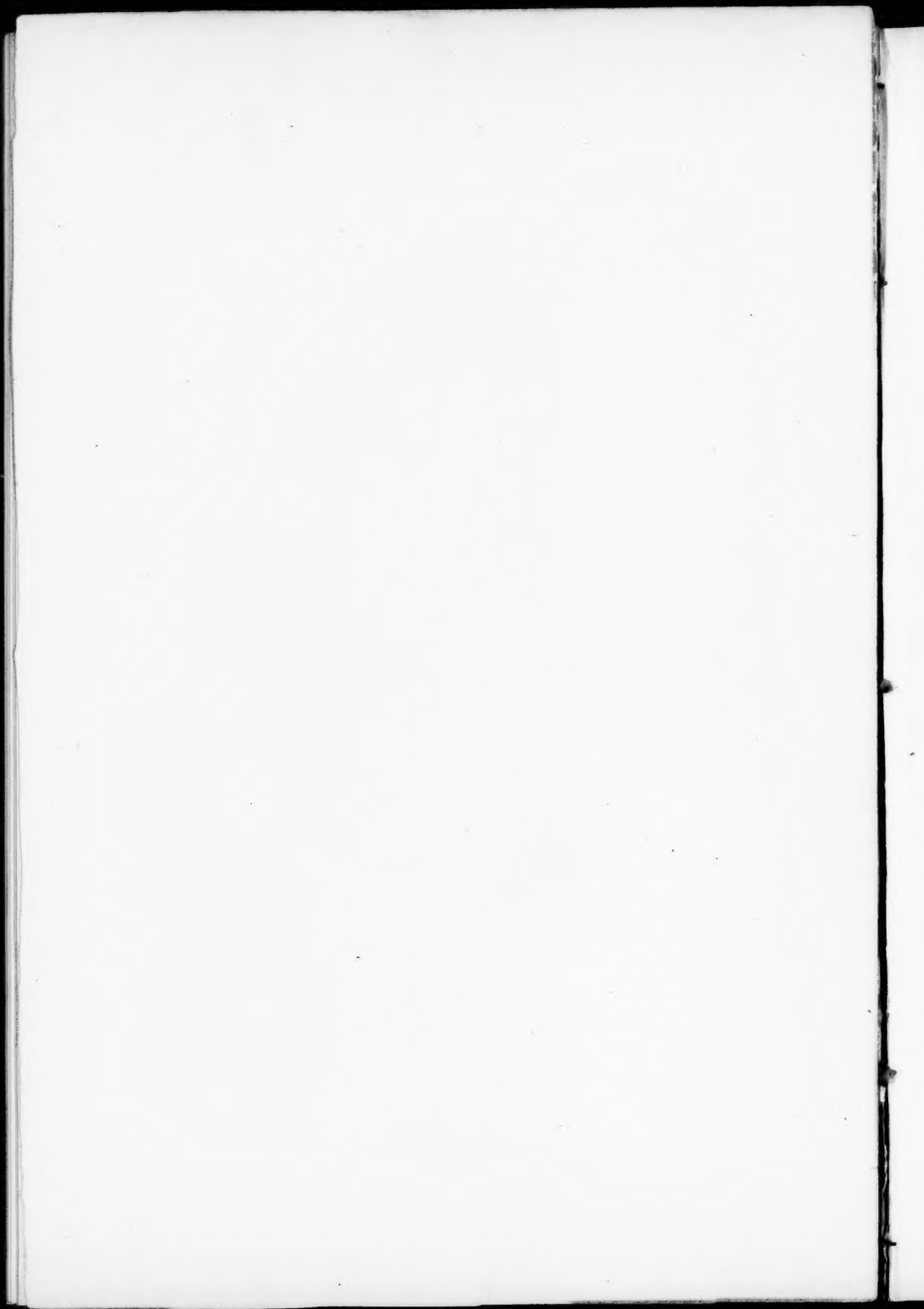
WASHINGTON

CHICAGO

LONDON

PARIS







# Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. 5.

February, 1900.

No. 2

## Some Thoughts on the Establishment and Control of a Public Library\*

W. E. Henry, State librarian of Indiana

The individual or the institution which gives life must become both cause and effect. Every valuable institution that has the betterment of the community as its fundamental aim must both create and satisfy a demand.

If our missionaries were to stay at home until the wilds of the Orient or the Occident were crying for a deeper religious life, the gravestones of our mission bands would stand nearer the parental homestead. If a school had to wait for its establishment until the entire community should find itself ready and thirsting for the fountains of knowledge, and praying that their waters might burst forth from the rocks, then must our education languish, and the great forerunners of our systems and institutions would have died with all their glory unrevealed. The progress of our life has not been by unanimous consent nor even by a majority vote.

Guizot it was who said that the discovery of every new truth finds coupled with it the desire to give that truth to the world. When Paul saw the new light his first act was to proclaim the new truth in the synagogue. Everyone believes in Paul's conversion, for it is a part of the habit of every human soul.

The benefactor of the human race must be a missionary in spirit. Don't

misunderstand me. I do not mean he must work wholly without compensation, and live upon the kind of food given to the prodigal son while he was working with the committee on foreign relations. But I mean he must be willing to take part pay in soul growth. The person who simply earns his salary under the letter of the law is an unprofitable servant, and sooner or later must be cast into outer darkness; the one who urges the establishment of a library, or a movement for its improvement, is a missionary, and the person who works in a public library without the spirit which accepts part pay in human life, should be relieved of such responsibility.

As the presence of one helpful man in the community creates the demand and finally the necessity for others of like kind, and as the creation of a great university gives a new impetus and a new standard to every educational institution within a radius of two hundred miles, so does the presence of a library enthusiast in a locality multiply himself or herself many fold, and as in all other nature the offspring much resembles the parent. The establishment of a good public library in one of the progressive towns of Indiana becomes the impelling force in the same lines in many other towns. It is not difficult to see how inoculation takes place, nor how the microbes scatter and infest the whole social body when inoculation once occurs. The malady is incurable after it once gets started; even a health board is totally useless; yet sometimes the school board has been known to check

\*President's address at Indiana library association meeting, Dec. 27, 1899.

for a short time the growing tendencies, but in very recent years even the school board is almost powerless to so much as produce even a temporary interference.

The large number of libraries established in Indiana within the last two or three years is phenomenal for Indiana, however well or poorly it may compare with growth in other states. Crawfordsville, Columbus, Greenfield, Shelbyville, and other towns with well-organized and well-managed public libraries, with Newcastle, Goshen, and Elkhart moving in that direction, are encouraging. It has been said that the one who agitates the movement must be actuated by the missionary spirit, yet it is infinitely more true of the one who as librarian leads the public library on to successful operation among the people. Subordinate then to these foundation principles, it may not be out of place at this time and on this occasion to specify distinctly some of the larger details which must be faced, and some of the problems which must be solved by every community, in the establishment, maintenance, and conduct of a public library in one of our towns.

It is useless to talk of a public library without funds in cash to meet actual requirements of the business and some controlling body with absolute power to act, and with equally positive responsibility to the people for their acts. The fund upon which a library can be founded and maintained must have at least three characteristics: 1) It must be adequate to give permanent and respectable business aspect; 2) it must be as sure as death and from as reliable a source, but unlike death it must be, 3) calculable in advance. These things all point to the fact that a public library cannot be run on popular charity, for while charity is good it is both too variable in its expression and too spasmodic in its effort to make the basis of business or public interest, and in such cases too uncertain to secure to itself popular respect. The fund should be, although not necessarily so, an ever increasing one.

In Indiana there are but two methods by which such financial backing can be secured, and these are either by endowment or the levy of a specific tax upon all the taxable property of the library unit, that is the town, township, or county. The former is fine when it works, but it so seldom works in our state that it is usually idle to speak of it. A library can be started in almost any town by a general subscription, which is a good thing to do; but it cannot be permanently supported on this basis. So then, in my judgment, when a library is to be established and supported, outside of the possibility of finding some one who will establish a library fund, and the general possibility and almost certainty of a good general subscription to start with, there is but one thing to do with regard to funds, and that is to secure the levy of a tax upon the property.

Adding a small tax is a fine political bugaboo, and furnishes street-corner chat; but scarcely any person in any town will object when he sees what it will actually cost him, for he does not care what it costs others, and the best method of silencing the objector is to multiply his assessment by the rate of the library levy, and when he finds that he can supply his family with reading matter for fifteen cents a year, where he has usually spent several dollars, he will imitate the man rather than the mule, and kick forward rather than backward. Thus a good body of evangelists to start with can convert the whole town in the time usually given to a winter revival with less exposure to ill ventilation and night air.

In Indiana it becomes the business of the school board in incorporated towns to levy this tax and to have financial management of the library, and be responsible financial agents between the people and the common property. Whether we like this or not, and whether it is best or not, it is our law now and likely to remain so. It has been charged that the library must be a secondary interest with the board, and will be made subordinate to rather than coordinate

with the school. It has been further charged that politics will thus enter into the management; that special fitness on the part of the librarian will be disregarded in the selection. All these things may be true but not necessarily so. When the library spirit prevails these things will not usually happen. When a few people really appreciate the significance of a public library, bad management is the exception rather than the rule. It has also been held that when school trustees have control of the public library they are likely to locate the library in the school building, and thereby exclude the public, or rather leave the public to exclude itself by inference, the inference being that when the library is in the school building it is for the use of the school. If the people are thus led to this inference and the consequent conduct, then the practice cannot be too strongly condemned. The matter is simply a question of fact. I fear there is danger, yet the experience of those who have tried it will be the better test. At present, however, my advice would be against placing a public library in a school building if it can be avoided at reasonable expense. I am sure that unless people have changed within a dozen years they do dislike to go into a school building, as feeling that it is under special control and not for the elders.

The objection that school trustees will make the library a secondary interest has been answered by some boards transferring the direct management of the library to a board composed of those citizens who are at once much interested in library work, and who by nature and education are fitted for such special work. This seems to me a happy solution, but in case the board of trustees hesitates or objects to doing this it is a delicate matter for any citizen to urge.

The trustees and the people must be led to see from the first that a collection of books is not a library, but only one of the conditions under which a library becomes a possibility. Books classified, cataloged, shelved, and known

make a library. None of these can be omitted in the constitution of a public library worthy of that name. Unless the trustees feel these things, and are strongly supported in the feeling by popular intelligence, mismanagement is the most logical result. I count by all odds the most important event in the life history of a library is selection of a librarian. I would place this in all respects of greater importance than any, in fact I might say than all other things after the funds are provided. Funds and a librarian will make a library.

A library has been determined upon, funds have been provided, whom should the trustees select for a librarian? Whom should the people urge for this position? Should the trustees select one of their nieces or the sister of one of them? Maybe so. Should the Baptist church urge one of its young women who is out of a job and who is such a good church worker? Possibly so. Should I as a leader of the dominant political party insist that the place be given to the daughter of the chairman of the central committee? I might. How would it do to give the place to some dear soul who was such a good teacher, but who is either too old to do school work or whose health has failed? Here is a poor girl who really ought to have a place. She has not scholarship enough to teach in the schools—shall we not insist on our board electing her to conduct the library? That would be charity. On another ground still, shall we not insist that the board must elect some one from the immediate locality, for you know it is an open insult to our own people if our board go away from home to select a librarian when we have dozens of good women who might have the place.

Any one of these points may be urged with some appearance of justice, but to select a librarian for any or all of these reasons is to make a failure of the library. There is but one ground upon which any community should urge the selection of a librarian, and upon this one alone should the board yield,

and that is that the person selected is the best librarian or the nearest a good librarian that can be secured after much inquiry and investigation for the money to be expended in that direction; and the librarian should have a salary equal at least to that of the best teacher in the public schools.

What the librarian must be both by nature and culture I could not now take time to enumerate, even if I knew. In brief, she must be the sum total, in culture, of the entire community, and by nature but little lower than the angels. She must be by nature patient, just, generous, gentle, mild, positive, firm, rapid but not hasty in judgment, and so finely tempered that she may yield but never break. In culture the librarian must be scholarly in both habit and accomplishment; in fact, it is not too much to say that she should be a college graduate or its equivalent, and of the modern type of studentship. It is quite impossible for one to obtain the scholarship daily needed in the work of librarian, and especially along the lines of history and literature, for the largest acquirements fall short every hour in library work. As before said, she must combine the culture of the community, for in addition to her own affairs she is expected to be ready upon call to add somewhat at least to the present possessions of everyone. So should she be expected to do, and the trustees and the people ought to see that these demands must and should be made upon the librarian. She should be selected with this in mind, and she should be paid for these requirements. This librarian selected for the library about to be organized should be one of not only scholastic attainments in general, but she should by all means be a trained librarian, either from a library training school or by experience in a well-managed library. This standard is not too high. The times and the demands have furnished such people and they should be employed, and they only.

If our local talent can't furnish these requirements they have no right to even be candidates for the place. The un-

trained boy does not expect to become cashier in a banking house simply because it is established in his town. Railroads do not transfer a section hand into a superintendency simply because he is on the ground when a new superintendent is wanted. It isn't business, nor is it just. A candidate for a teacher's certificate when asked what preparations she had made for teaching replied that she had bought a cloth dress and her winter shoes. Candidates for librarianships are sometimes equally well prepared, sometimes hardly so well. If there be local talent as prospective it is certainly not too much to demand some degree of special preparation before appointment, or that the appointment be made upon that condition.

Training alone will not create a librarian—scholarship and gumption are necessary conditions. Without these training makes a machine, and the library world will be worried both night and day for all eternity whether it should be two dots or one, two cards or one, open or closed shelves; whether it should end in og or ogue, whether it is red ink or black, whether the indentation should be two ems or three ems, and all sorts of such weighty questions. With scholarship and gumption all matters of device can be seen merely as means, the end being the most immediate usefulness of the library. The fact that a person is fond of books and reading may be an item of evidence in favor of a certain appointment; it may be the opposite.

It is not within my province to say what system of classification or what method of cataloging is best. Any recognized system and method are good enough if well understood and well followed. I do believe, however, in organizing a new library, that it is best to accept and follow a system that is prevalent in the majority of similar libraries, simply for the sake of uniformity. It would be idle for me, or for anyone, to say what device librarians should institute in order to popularize and create interest in a library. The gumption of each librarian must stand her in hand

at this point. The nature of the librarian, the local condition, the peculiar nature of the people, must determine what can be done by way of bulletins, exhibits, and newspaper notices, etc. Interchange of views among librarians, such as these meetings, will help infinitely if well used. A librarian visiting another library will gain and give much good. The fact, however, that you succeed in one particular plan in work is evidence, but by no means proof, that I can or that anyone else can.

Two things are necessary for a successful public library, one, a permanent fund, and, two, a librarian. Seek these two things and all things else shall be added.

### February Anniversaries

There is an unusual number of anniversaries in the month of February, many of which will serve as motives for creating an interest in public men and measures. In this connection attention is called to a pamphlet recently issued by the Library commission of Wisconsin on anniversaries, which contains some good suggestions for making appropriate bulletins and the uses to which they may be put. The following list of special days may be helpful:

- February 7. Charles Dickens, 1812-1870. (9 Je)
- February 12. Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865. (15 Ap)
- February 12. Charles Darwin, 1809-1882. (19 Ap)
- February 14. St Valentine's day.
- February 22. George Washington, 1732-1799. (14 D)
- February 22. James Russell Lowell, 1819-1891. (12 Ag)
- February 27. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 1807-1882. (24 Mr)

The Massachusetts Sunday-school association has issued a list of seventy titles, recommended for the new series of lessons on the life of Christ. A copy has been sent to every public and Sunday-school library in the state. It is reprinted in the *Congregationalist* of January 4.

### Bulletin Boards and Special Lists\*

Charles Knowles Bolton, Boston Athenæum

I have been asked to say a few words about the use and value of bulletin boards in a library, and also how far one may go with advantage in the preparation of lists of books on special topics. Both subjects come very properly under the head of the indoor advertising of a library; and in these days a librarian, to be successful, must treat his library as he would direct a mercantile enterprise. It will not do to sit behind a desk, waiting for people to suggest improvements and ask for new books; it is not enough to make a reform after the visitor to another town returns with accounts of the management of another library. If the library is to be supported by taxation the taxpayers have a right to expect an experienced, energetic librarian at its head.

Periodicals which attempt to cover the field of current literature seek means to attract and interest readers. They give quotations from each new book—a well-told story, an amusing anecdote, a vivid bit of description, with a few lines of personal comment, biographical details, and a portrait. Why should not the librarian attract the citizen by the same devices? A bulletin board, cleverly arranged, requires experience and judgment not unlike that shown by the editor of a paper, or the decorator of a show window. To some librarians this task no doubt proves irksome, or it may be that it runs counter to ideas of good taste and fitness; but our object is to attract readers, and some method must be found that shall be both effective and suitable for a library.

Many people do not read a literary paper which lies on the library table. It would be well, therefore, for a board of trustees to allow the librarian to spend, we will say, 15 cents a week for periodicals to be cut up. This would mean for the active months of the winter about \$5, a sum which could be obtained from some loyal friend of the library if the trustees hesitate to spend

\*Read at Plymouth, Mass., June 26, 1899.



public money for such a purpose. With this sum invested in the Bookman, the Critic, an occasional number of the Academy, Harper's weekly, the Illustrated London news, or one of the 10-cent monthlies, gratifying results should be obtained. The great man of our time, as he passes away, will appear on the bulletin board, depicted far more truly than is possible in the rapidly printed newspaper. Again he will be called to mind on the anniversary of his birth or death, or with other men who together have shaped great public policies, or have quickened the thought and upraised the standards of their century.

A new work by a well-known literary man will awaken interest in pictures of his home, his family, his handwriting, and in the caricatures which appear in the comic papers.

If the librarian is the eye for the community he will be able to show pictures of the latest invention, the newest marvel of mechanism, long before it becomes household property. I would not have the town library a curiosity shop, but a place where thought is stimulated; it should direct him who would read and furnish better subjects of conversation for him who will not study.

Do not put all your good material up at once. Change it little by little, that the frequent reader will always find something new, and the occasional visitor will not miss too much. In the choice of subjects do not be too pedantic or too scholarly. Public libraries are maintained not solely to make the learned more erudite; they have a mission to the rank and file—a mission to rest, cheer, and amuse. The face of Mr Sothern, or Maude Adams might be out of place on the bulletin board 51 weeks in the year; but if in the fifty-second week one of them puts upon the stage a play based upon a famous novel, the face of D'Artagnan or Babbie might delight many people. To judge of the fitness of an action is the part of a good librarian, and no one can be another's guide. A librarian who will not venture to try some novel methods for fear of comment will court a greater comment,

that which thrives over a decaying administration. A startling headline on a bulletin board will in some communities be effective. I read of this heading for a list of books: Hot? Go to Alaska; and of a list of books on animals, introduced by a fascinating procession of parti-colored paper wild beasts upon the board. A vexed librarian might exhibit some dirty books under the label: Want one? Go wash your hands! but this is a dangerous field.

I have found that titles of timely articles in magazines, when posted on the bulletin board, one or two at a time, lead people to read. Slips two by three inches in size may each bear a title; they fill vacant spaces and give variety, attracting more attention than lists of titles would. Notes about your library and the great libraries, when introduced very sparingly, quicken interest.

A bulletin board should be two or three feet wide and double that amount in length; of very soft pine or white-wood, perhaps varnished but certainly not painted, so that ordinary small tacks may be pressed in with ease. Some prefer a literature board, a second board for current events, and a third for children.

The bulletin board will aid in making the library generally useful—the most frequented spot in town. The busy man will come in to find when the bank opens, when the next train leaves, when the morning mail arrives, what articles are in the warrant for the next town meeting, when he must return from the seashore to place his children in school.

In that corner of the board devoted to the schools, boys and girls should find notices posted by the superintendent and by teachers. They should find reference lists for their lessons and topics for prize essays. A bright student would enjoy managing such a department for an acknowledgment in the annual report. One person would be well and fully occupied in a library of fair size with the care of the information desk and the bulletin boards.

Any special list of references on a subject of passing interest will, if not too long, add to the interest of a bulletin board. How much a library should spend for printing such lists depends, I think, upon a library's income. Certain lists should be in every public library, and there should be an unlimited supply from year to year; a reference-list for each holiday, for the greater statesmen, soldiers, sailors, and poets. These lists should be short and simple. Too long a bibliography is as confusing to the untrained public as a subject of which there is no bibliography. This is an age of cataloging and annotation rather than of creation among educated men, and a librarian must be cautious in his use of lists.

Many excellent lists on current topics appear from time to time in library bulletins, and an institution with limited means need spend little or no money in making new ones. Use what is at hand by cutting away or adding titles to make the lists meet your conditions. If you have the inclination keep all lists, whether publisher's circulars or advertisements, or library bulletins or secondhand catalogs, and arrange them by subjects in an alphabet for ready reference.

If you issue a bulletin, or if you have library notes in a local newspaper, an announcement that you have a list of articles and books on the Dreyfus case, or on international arbitration, will answer every purpose that would be promoted by incurring the expense of printing the lists. A book like *Briefs for debate*, is made up largely of special lists. Poole's index and the Cumulative index are invaluable for special lists on public questions, before literature on these subjects appears in book form.

But to the library with ample funds the printing press is a wise adjunct. Special lists, uniform in style, special subjects reprinted from the catalog cards, lists of accessories, lists of pictures and of music scores—all these help students, and, to some extent, the public. I have said, make them short.

Study arrangement and spacing—two qualities as necessary in printing as in painting. Use not over two or three kinds of type; let it be old face, and carefully avoid fantastic styles. Some country printing offices are stocked just now with type which city offices have found that city people will not tolerate, type with a curl at each end, capitals that conceal the fundamental letter-form. Do not subdivide the material too much, but give the alphabet a share of service. Readers want only obvious classes, and care little for the librarian's theory of the classification of knowledge. An able librarian is too apt to be intolerant of stupidity or slow mental action. He must when on duty stimulate by working with and through people, not above them. Let him satisfy his own ideals out of hours by association with great books and superior minds.

Bulletin boards and special lists advertise a library and so widen its influence. But let me say in closing, although it may be carrying coals to Newcastle to say it before a library club, that nothing so well advertises a library as a capable librarian.

### The Bibliographical Society of Chicago

The inaugural meeting was held in the public library Dec. 8, 1899. Pres. Hastings, in his address, dealt with some recent tendencies and events in bibliography. He considered coöperation as having in some measures failed, and put his greatest faith in the centralizing tendency, where he saw the solution of the bibliographical question.

Prof. Carpenter thereafter opened a discussion to consider how best the rare books in private libraries may be made available to special students and investigators. After the discussion of this topic it was decided that a committee be appointed to gather information and submit for publication a report on private libraries in Chicago, with bibliographical descriptions of specially rare and valuable books.

## List of 100 Best Books of 1899

Dr G. E. Wire, Worcester, Mass.

1 This list is intended for a small (5000v.) library, and is exclusive of fiction, both adult and juvenile.

2 The list closes with Publisher's weekly of Dec. 16, 1899, and rigidly excludes all books published in 1898, and all new editions of old books. These are all new books and for the most part have not seen the light before. A few have appeared in periodical form.

3 The price limit is kept down to \$3.50 a volume; only one book at this price, and only two at \$3 a volume, and most of the books fall inside the \$2 a volume mark. The small library cannot afford to put its money into \$5 and \$10 volume books.

4 No foreign books of local interest are listed. They would not buy ours and why should we buy theirs to suit a few people who would appear learned? No exclusively local books of United States origin are listed, it being left to each locality to look after that.

5 Sociology, fine and useful arts, are more largely listed than in the 1898 list, it being my intention to vary the proportions from year to year, so that this list supplements that of 1898. This will also be seen in literature and history. More travel has been added also.

6 Great attention has been paid to our late and present war, and also to our new possessions, and some books on Alaska and the Klondike added, these latter items being omitted in 1898 list. The South African question is represented by the best short books yet in the market, leaving out a half score of English books made to sell and not to last.

7 Biography is on same lines as in 1898. Particular attention is drawn to Who's who in America, which for its price is the most valuable book of reference for small libraries published in the United States this year.

8 This is an arbitrary selection and could have been doubled if not trebled, but it was thought best to keep to the limit. I have notes of 50 other good

books which I shall be pleased to loan to libraries that will use and return them. I shall be pleased to receive suggestions, and to answer inquiries as far as possible.

016 ZW **Marot, H., Comp.** A handbook of labor literature. Phil. Free library of economics and political science. D. cl. \$1.00.

028 ZQU **Harrison, C.** Reading and readers. N. Y., New Amsterdam Book Co., 1899. 8vo, cl., \$1.00.

150 BI **Hansson, L. M.** Studies in the psychology of woman. Translated by G. A. Etcheson. Chicago, Stone, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50.

150 BI **James, W.** Talks to teachers on psychology and to students on some of life's ideals. N. Y., Holt & Co., 1899. O. cl., \$1.50.

172 JQ **McCable, J. and Darien G.** Can we disarm? Chicago, Stone, 1899. D. cl., \$1.25.

225 CBUD **Bennett, E. H.** The four gospels from a lawyer's standpoint. B. Houghton, 1899. S. cl., \$1.00.

266 DS **Ellinwood, F. F.** Questions and phases of modern missions. N. Y., Dodd, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50.

326 HIA **Washington, B. T.** Future of the American Negro. B. Small, 1899. 12° cl., \$1.50.

331 HF **Henderson, C. R.** Social settlements. N. Y., Lenthion, 1899. S. cl., \$1.50. (Handbooks for practical workers in church and philanthropy.)

331 HF **Brown, M. W.** Development of thrift. Macmillan, 1899. 16mo, cl., \$1.00.

339 IG **Flynt, Josiah.** (Pseud.) Tramping with tramps: studies and sketches of vagabond life, with prefatory note by A. D. White. Century, C. 93-99. D. cl., \$1.50.

351 JO **Leupp, F. E.** How to prepare for a civil service examination, with recent questions and answers. N. Y., Hinds, 1899 [C. 1898]. O. cl., \$2.00.

352 JW **Bemis, E. W. Ed.** Municipal monopolies: a collection of papers by American economists and specialists. N. Y., Crowell [1899]. D. cl., \$2.00. (Library of economics and politics.)

370 IK **Seeley, L.** History of education. N. Y., Am. Book Co., 1899. D. cl., \$1.25.

391 WV **Schild, M.** Old English peasant costumes from Boadicea to Queen Victoria: suitable for fancy fairs, costume balls, and bazaars. N. Y., imported by Scribner's, 1899. 8vo, cl., 50 cents.

396 KWX **Dodge, G. H., and Others.** What women can learn: occupations of women and their compensations. N. Y., Stokes, [1899]. D. cl., \$1.00.

520 LR **Berry, A.** A short history of astronomy. N. Y., Scribner's, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50 net. (University series.)



- 533 **Sloane, T. O.** Liquid air and the liquefaction of gases. N. Y., Henley, 1899. WE  
LN Buckram, 12mo, \$2.50.
- 540 **Morgan, J. L. R.** Elements of physical chemistry. N. Y., Wiley, 1899. 12mo, WGK  
LO cl., \$1.25.
- 551.2 **Bonney, T. G.** Volcanoes, their structure and significance. N. Y., Putnam's, WIM  
ML 1899. O. cl., \$2.00. (Science series.)
- 551 **Harrington, M. W.** About the weather. WSA  
MH N. Y., Appleton, 1899. D. cl., 65 cents net. (Appleton's home reading books.)
- 580 **Lounsbury, A.** Guide to the wild flowers; with 64 colored and 100 black and white plates and 54 diagrams, by Mrs Ellis Rowan; with an introduction by Dr N. L. Britton. N. Y., Stokes, 1899. 780  
N O. cl., \$2.50 net. VW
- 580 **Parsons, F. T.** How to know the ferns; a guide to the names, haunts, and habits of our common ferns. N. Y., Scribner's, 780  
N 1899. D. cl., \$1.50. VW
- 591 **Weir, J.** Dawn of reason, or mental traits in the lower animals. N. Y., Macmillan, 1899. 16° cl., \$1.25. 780  
OC VW
- 595 **Cragin, B. S.** Our insect friends and foes: how to collect, preserve, and study them. N. Y., Putnam, 1899. D. cl., \$1.75.
- 595 **Scudder, S. H.** Everyday butterflies: a group of biographies. B. Houghton, 782  
OT 1899. D. cl., \$2.00. VZO
- 597 **Baskett, J. N.** Story of the fishes. N. Y., Appleton, 1899. D. cl., 75 cents net. (Appleton's home reading books.) 785  
PB VZ
- 613 **Schreiber, D. G. M., M. D.** Medical indoor gymnastics, or a system of hygienic exercises for home use. Revised and supplemented by R. Graefe, M. D., from the twenty-sixth German edition, by H. A. Day. N. Y., Stechert, 1899. 795  
QH O. cl., \$1.00. VN
- 621 **Watson, E. P.** Small engines and boilers. N. Y., Van Nostrand, 1899. D. 797  
TC cl., \$1.25. VK
- 621 **Maycock, W. P.** Electric fittings, switches, and lamps. N. Y., Macmillan, 808  
RT 1899. 12mo, cl., \$1.75. XY
- 628 **Barwise, S.** Purification of sewage. . . N. Y., Van Nostrand, 1899. S. cl., \$2.00. 810  
SJ
- 630 **Bailey, L. H., Ed.** Principles of agriculture; a text-book for schools and rural societies. N. Y., Macmillan, 1899. 16mo, \$1.25. (Rural science series.) Y83
- 643 **Larned, L. H.** The hostess of today. N. Y., Scribner's, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50. 811  
RY Y83
- 648 **Seaman, H. J.** The expert cleaner; a handbook of practical information for all who like clean homes, tidy apparel, wholesome food and healthful surroundings. N. Y., Funk, 1899. S. cl., 75 cents. 816  
RY Y83
- 659 **Daly, J. J.** Window dressing. N. Y., Bookseller and Newsman, 1899. O. pap. 821  
ST \$1.00. Y45
- 712 **Parsons, S. J.** How to plan the home grounds. N. Y., Doubleday. S. cl., \$1.00 net. 823
- 726 **Bond, F.** English cathedrals illustrated. Phil., Lippincott, 1899. 12mo, cl., \$2.00.
- 728 **Coleman, O.** Successful houses. Chicago, Stone, 1899. Sq. O. cl., \$1.50.
- 745 **Day, L. F.** Alphabets old and new; containing over 150 complete alphabets, 30 series of numerals and numerous facsimiles of ancient date for use of craftsmen. N. Y., Imported by Scribner's, 1899. 12mo, cl., \$1.50. (Text-books of ornamental design series.)
- 780 **Elson, L. C.** National music of America and its sources. B. Page, 1900 [1899]. 12mo, cl., \$1.50.
- 780 **Huneker, J.** Mezzotints in modern music. Brahms, Tchaikowsky, Chopin, Richard Strauss, Liszt, Wagner. N. Y., Scribner's, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50.
- 780 **Runciman, J. F.** Old scores and new readings: discussions on musical subjects. N. Y., Mansfield, 1899. O. cl., \$1.75 net.
- 780 **Wagnalls, M.** Stars of the opera; a description of twelve operas, and a series of personal sketches with interviews of Marcella Sembrich, Emma Eames, Emma Calvé, Lillian Nordica, Lilli Lehman, and Nellie Melba. Funk, N. Y., 1899. D. cl., \$1.50.
- 782 **Singleton, E.** Guide to the operas: description and interpretation of the words and music of the most celebrated operas. N. Y., Dodd, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50.
- 785 **Henderson, W. J.** Orchestra and orchestral music. N. Y., Scribner's. D. cl., \$1.25 net. (Music lover's library.)
- 795 **Shelby, H. A. B.** Standard whist. Chicago, Stone, 1899. S. cl., \$1.00.
- 797 **Mackern, L. and Boys M., Eds.** Our lady of the green; a book of ladies' golf. Phil., Lippincott, 1899. 12mo, cl., \$1.25.
- 808 **Thompson, E. S.** Trail of the sandhill stag. N. Y., Scribner's, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50.
- 810 **Lee, G. C.** Principles of public speaking. N. Y., Putnam's, 1899. D. cl., \$1.75.
- 811 **Fisher, M.** A general survey of American literature. Chicago, McClurg, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50.
- 811 **Paget, R. L., Comp.** Poetry of American art and humor. B. Page, 1899. 12mo, cl., \$1.25.
- 811 **Timrod, H.** Poems of Henry Timrod, with memoir. Memorial edition. B. Houghton, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50.
- 814 **Trent, W. P.** Authority of criticism and other essays. N. Y., Scribner's, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50.
- 816 **Lanier, S.** Letters of Sidney Lanier: selections from his correspondence 1866-1881. N. Y., Scribner's, 1899. O. cl., \$2.00.
- 821 **Hunt, T. W.** English meditative lyrics. Eaton. S. cl., \$1.00.
- 821 **Cross, W. L.** Development of the

- Y45 English novel. N. Y., Macmillan, 1899. 940  
D. cl., \$1.50. F30
- 891 **Lutzow, F. (Count).** History of Bohemian literature. N. Y., Appleton, 1899. 943  
Y58 D. cl., \$1.50. (Literatures of the world series.) F47
- 894 **Reich, E.** Hungarian literature; an historical and critical survey. B. Page. 943  
Y57 12mo, cl., \$1.75. F56
- 895 **Aston, W. G.** History of Japanese literature. N. Y., Appleton, 1899. D. cl., 949  
Y67 \$1.50. (Literatures of the world series.) F38
- 901 **Rawson, E. R.** Twenty famous naval battles: Salamis to Santiago. N. Y., 968  
FD Crowell, 1899. 2v., O. cl., \$4.00. F745
- 910 **Ireland, H.** A green mariner; a land- 968  
G13 sman's account of a deep sea voyage. Phil., Lippincott, C. 1899. D. cl., \$1.25. F743
- 914 **Allen, G.** The European tour. N. Y., 968  
G30 Dodd, D. cl., \$1.25. F743
- 916 **Bennett, E. N.** Downfall of the Der- 972  
G72 vishes: being a sketch of the final Soudan campaign of 1898. N. Y., New Amsterdam Book Co., 1899. Cr. 8vo, \$1.40. F79
- 916 **Green, E. G.** Raiders and rebels in 973  
G743 South Africa. N. Y., Mansfield, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50. F83
- 917 **Archer, W.** America today: observa- 973  
G83 tions and reflections. N. Y., Scribner's, 1899. D. cl., \$1.25. F83
- 917 **Hamm, M. A.** Porto Rico and the West 973  
G83 Indies. N. Y., Neely. O. cl., \$1.25. F83
- 917 **Heilprin, A.** Alaska and the Klondike... 973  
G83 N. Y., Appleton, 1899. O. cl., \$1.75. F83
- 917 **Hitchcock, M. E.** Two women in the 973  
G83 Klondike; the story of a journey to the gold fields of Alaska. N. Y., Putnam, 1899. O. cl., \$3.00. F83
- 917 **Millet, F. D.** Expedition to the Philip- 973  
G83 pines. N. Y., Harper, 1899. O. cl., \$2.50. F83
- 917 **Pepper, C. M.** Tomorrow in Cuba. N. 973  
G83 Y., Harper, 1899. O. cl., \$2.00. F83
- 917 **Robinson, A. G.** Porto Rico of today: 973  
G83 pen-pictures of the people and the country. N. Y., Scribner's, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50. F83
- 917 **Whitney, C.** Hawaiian America: some- 973  
G83 thing of its history, resources and prosperity. N. Y., Harper, 1899. O. cl., \$2.50. F83
- Biog. **Barrett, J.** Admiral George Dewey, a 973  
E sketch of the man. N. Y., Harper, 1899. S. cl., \$1.25. F83
- Biog. **Laughton, J. K.** From Howard to Nel- 973  
E son: twelve sailors. Phil., Lippincott, 1899. O. cl., \$1.50. F83
- Biog. **Leonard, J. W., Ed.** Who's who in 973  
E America; a biographical dictionary of living men and women of United States, 1899-1900. Chicago, Marquis, 1899. O. cl., \$2.75. F83
- Biog. **Steevens, G. W.** Tragedy of Dreyfus. 973  
E N. Y., Harper, 1899. D. cl., \$1.25. F83
- 933 **Kent, P. F.** History of the Jewish people 973  
F61 during the Babylonian, Persian, and Greek periods. N. Y., Scribner's, 1899. D. cl., \$1.25. (Historical series for Bible students.) 973  
F83
- Stephens, H. M.** Syllabus of a course of 940  
87 lectures on modern European history, 1600-1900. N. Y., Macmillan, 1899. Sq. 12mo, cl., \$1.60 net. F30
- Gifford, A. H.** Germany, her people and their story. B. Lothrop, 1899. D. cl., \$1.75. 943  
F47
- Whitman S. and McIlraith, J. R.** Austria. Putnam, N. Y., 1899. D. cl., \$1.50. (Story of nation's series.) 943  
F56
- Dandliker, K.** A short history of Switzerland. Translated by E. Salisbury. N. Y., Macmillan, 1899. 8vo, cl., \$2.50. 949  
F38
- Hillegas, H. C.** Oom Paul's people: a narrative of the British-Boer troubles in South Africa, with a history of the Boers, the country and its institutions. N. Y., Appleton, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50. 968  
F745
- Schreiner, Mrs O. C.** South African question, by an English South African. Chicago, Sergel, 1899. D. cl., \$1.00. 968  
F743
- Fiske, A. K.** West Indies. N. Y., Putnam's, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50. (Story of the nation's series.) 972  
F79
- Bigelow, J. J.** Reminiscences of the Santiago campaign. N. Y., Harper, 1899. D. cl., \$1.25. 973  
F83
- Bousal, S. F.** The fight for Santiago: the story of the soldier in the Cuban campaign from Tampa to the surrender. N. Y., Doubleday, 1899. O. cl., \$2.50. 973  
F83
- Brain, B. M.** Transformation of Hawaii. N. Y., Revell, 1899. D. cl., \$1.00. 973  
F83
- Carpenter, E. J.** America in Hawaiian Islands. B. Small, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50. 973  
F83
- Goode, W. A. M.** With Samson through the war. N. Y., Doubleday, 1899. O. cl., \$2.50. 973  
F83
- Hall, T.** Fun and fighting of the Rough riders. N. Y., Stokes, 1899. D. bds., 50c. 973  
F83
- Hobson, R. P.** Sinking of the Merri- 973  
mac... N. Y., Century Co. [C. 1898-1899.] O. cl., \$1.50. F83
- Kennan, G.** Campaigning in Cuba. N. Y., Century Co., 1899. O. cl., \$1.50. 973  
F83
- Lodge, H. C.** War with Spain. N. Y., Harper, 1899. O. cl., \$2.50. 973  
F83
- McCook, H. C.** Martial graves of our foreign heroes in Santiago de Cuba. Phil., Jacobs, 1899. O. cl., \$3 co. 973  
F83
- March, A.** History and conquest of the Philippines and our other island possessions, including Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaiian and Ladrone Islands. N. Y., Wilson, 1899. Sq. 8vo. Subscription, \$1 50. 973  
F83
- Marshall, E.** Story of Rough riders. First United States volunteer cavalry. N. Y., Dillingham, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50. 973  
F83
- Wiley, J. D.** In Cuba with Shafter. N. Y., Scribner's, 1899. D. cl., \$1.50. 973  
F83
- Musgrove, G. C.** Under three flags in Cuba; a personal account of the Cuban insurrection and Spanish-American war. B. Little, 1899. D. cl., \$2.00. 973  
F83
- Roosevelt, T.** Rough riders. N. Y., Scribner's, 1899. O., \$2.00. 973  
F83

### Open Shelves in the Toledo (Ohio) Public Library

The trustees of this library have for some time had the change from the exclusive to the open-shelf system under consideration. The difficulties in the way were the close position of the stacks in the book-room, making it impossible to admit the public freely to the books. Also the impossibility of preserving order in their arrangements, or to guard the books properly in such conditions.

Of several plans proposed for the desired change one suggested by me was accepted and is now in successful operation. This plan included the removal of a number of these stacks from the book-room for greater space, and the fitting of the basement for their reception. It also included the change of the stacks remaining in the book-room from across this room (east and west) to the length (north and south).

As now arranged these form five broad aisles, each accessible from the central aisle by spaces between the stacks, and all in full view of the administration located in front. This latter service occupies either side of the passage to the central aisle within an enclosure reached through a turnstile, and at which point all books are charged. From this department the public are courteously but effectually guarded by a series of ornamental iron fences with gateways.

It was quite like an upheaval of the universe with the removal of all books from the stacks, the change of their position, the readjustments of the electric lighting system, the replacement of the books on the shelves in this new order of arrangements, the selection from these of all books not in active circulation for their location down-stairs, the evolution of order out of chaos.

I am, however, congratulating myself and the Toledo public that this has been accomplished with the closing of the library less than three weeks, and that we are now enjoying an order so perfect, a system so harmonious, that all who come are exclaiming, This is now

what should have been from the first!

All who come to the library express great satisfaction with the privilege of selecting their books, while the order which prevails with the books on the shelves is remarkable.

Thus it is that we have overcome in this arrangement the three principal difficulties in the way with us for the open-shelf system, namely, space for access to the shelves, a proper supervision of the books, and order with the books on the shelves.

I found early that the only way to preserve order with the books was not to permit anyone but our regular attendants to return these to the shelves. For this cards of request have been placed at the shelves that books should be left on the tables, and thus we have had no difficulty in preserving order.

When the children's department was organized in February of this present year, it was upon the open-shelf system with this provision. It has worked successfully in this department, and now has been adopted in the new arrangements for the general public by tables in each aisle, with printed requests on all the stacks that all books taken from the shelves which are not required for home reading may be laid on the nearest table.

I should say before concluding that the aisles form a series of departments, as—Aisle 1, English fiction; Aisle 2, Biography and history; Aisle 3 (the central aisle), History and travels, etc.

Each stack is provided with guide cards in large print indicating the class in the stacks, as Travels, Natural science, etc. Again, with shelf labels showing subdivisions.

I must not omit to mention also the check-room near the entrance to the library, where all capes, cloaks, umbrellas and bags must be left before passing the turnstile.

The system as now organized is working so smoothly and satisfactorily that it may be regarded as a gracious exponent of the open-shelf system under prevailing conditions.

FRANCES D. JERMAIN, Lib'r'n.



the Ohio library association is actively engaged in collecting and preparing material for a full and comprehensive report of the libraries of the state, and will ask the legislature for \$1000 to print it.

This is a matter which deserves, and should receive the prompt and earnest coöperation of every trustee and librarian in Ohio. The state has made long and important strides forward in library work in the last five years, since the organization of the Ohio library association, and it is a provision for future usefulness that this work, which has so largely increased, be put in permanent form that shall be available for use in the Ohio libraries, and at the same time show to other states what is possible of accomplishment. Ohio has a right to be proud of the work that is being done by her libraries.

The library conditions of Ohio have been brought about by earnest, sincere effort on the part of a few, without any ostentation or personal aggrandizement. With a hearty, sympathetic coöperation every condition has been met and bettered, until today Ohio is not out-ranked in the power of her library spirit by any state in the Union, and in many ways she has no equal.

There is no interest of the state more deserving of help from the Ohio legislature, nor one in which so sure and important returns in good citizenship, and consequent intelligent prosperity, will reward attention and help as the plans for placing in permanent form the work of the Library association.

THE Cleveland public library is constantly doing so many good things that there is scarcely time or need for singling out any plan for special mention; but there are two little leaflets being circulated just now that seem to deserve special attention. They are both in connection with the library league, and both are addressed to the members. One is a reading record with the name and address of the member, followed by five lines under each month of the year, on which the boys and girls are requested

to write the name of each book read, and the month in which it is read, and also to write (*r*) if the book is found interesting, (*v*) if very interesting, and (*n*) if the reader does not like the book. The list of books thus marked will serve as a guide in helping the librarians to get the book the members will enjoy. The other leaflet is in the form of a bookmark, bearing the regular form of the library league—the pin and headings—with the league motto in black letters. A happy new year greeting is followed by this:

Do you know that some people become tired of reading because they read only one kind of books; nothing but stories, perhaps? Now the mind needs different kinds of thoughts to enjoy and to feed on if it is to grow strong and healthy, just as the body needs different kinds of food.

Supposing you plan your reading this year so that, besides the stories which you read, you also read one book each month on a different subject, choosing your subjects for the months somewhat as follows:

January—Travel.

February—History of some other country.

March—Flowers.

April—Birds.

May—Outdoor sports.

June—Poetry.

July—Animals.

August—Great inventions.

September—How to make and do things.

October—Science.

November—History of our own country.

December—Life of some great man or woman.

Try this plan, and see if it does not give you more pleasure and show you that the library is a great treasure-house of interesting things which you want to know about, some of which you have never even dreamed of before.

The assistants at the library will be glad to show you the books on these and other interesting subjects. Ask them for books on the subject you are interested in, or which you think you would like to know more about.

In order not to have all the children who use the library asking for the same sort of books at the same time, the leaflets are printed in twelve different shifts; that is, the subjects are distributed along from month to month, and then part of those with each change are given out each month, so that one subject is suggested to one group of children and another to another, in order to be better able to supply the demand and distribute the reading throughout the year to the different subjects.



## How to Interest Children in Good Literature

Jennie Elrod, librarian Public library, Columbus, Ind.

I take it that no consideration of what is good literature is desired, but leaving that point in abeyance the more important subject of how to bring the child into contact with good books be discussed.

Choice of books should be left as much as possible with the child, and even when assistance is given he should be made to feel that he really decides the question. When a child selects a book beyond his comprehension, or which is in any way objectionable, usually a few words of explanation and some other substituted, with an allusion to its contents, will suffice to place the desired book in his hands.

The greatest incentive to good reading is contact with good books, and upon this theory access to shelves is of first importance. Not only access to juvenile books, but to all the books in the library. "The separation of a class of books for the use of the young specifically is not now to be avoided," says Horace E. Scudder, "but in the thoughtlessness with which it has been accepted as the only literature for the young a great wrong has been inflicted. The lean cattle have devoured the fat." That the juvenile books should be separated seems best, but not separated so far that the child does not come in contact with any other. Many boys and girls who are children mentally will not read the books which they know to be juvenile, and will gradually be lost to the library entirely through their failure to find anything they can grasp, if the division is very marked.

An acquaintance on the part of the librarian with the book which is offered for reading is essential. Anna Trumbull Slosson says, "You can't learn anybody anything unless you know it yourself—and it applies as well to books as to anything else." When a boy or girl asks an attendant to get him a good book, almost invariably the inquiry that fol-

lows the selection is, "Have you read it?" and if you haven't the child is no more willing to accept your choice than an adult would be. To be able to relate in a few words some interesting incident in the story, to tell of some heroic deed in the life of the individual should it be biography, or describe an amusing mishap in a book of travel, will almost insure its being taken out. Children who are not at all interested in animals, and would be quite frightened away at the mention of natural history, read with gusto Seton Thompson's *Wild animals*, or Mabel Osgood Wright's *Four-footed Americans*, when properly introduced to them. Secure the child's confidence in your ability to judge a good book and the battle is more than half won. To this end new applicants should be interested rather than instructed; a child will not endure being bored. Keep in mind, too, the subject in which he is particularly interested. This can usually be ascertained by a few well put questions; or observing what section of the library he most frequents; and one boy who is interested in electricity can always tell you of another. If he has no fads try to get him to cultivate one. Much is said and written against fads, but they have their uses after all. If you have not read a book, but are assured of its merit, ask some child to read it and tell you whether you should recommend it to others. Children like to read what other children read, and a child's recommendation is of great value.

In case assistance is given allow the child to examine the book before he makes his final choice. For instance, if you are assured that a certain book will interest a boy, give it to him and invite him to sit down and examine it. Sometimes it is a good plan to give a child several books and let him choose from the number. The reading-room should be so arranged that they can take books from the shelves and examine them at their leisure. A bulletin board on which attention can be called to current articles in the periodicals is very good.

Great care should be exercised in pur-

chasing attractive books, as size, binding, and illustrations are determinate factors with children. It seems that their books usually come in large sizes, what with large type and numerous illustrations it is fairly necessary; but the children never seem to appreciate this. That their selections are often made by the size, and that small books have the preference, is best evidenced by third and even second grade pupils choosing Baldwin's Story of the mind.

The "two book" system is, without question, I suppose, one of the best aids. By two books is meant a fiction and a non-fiction. When they can take a story book as well as a history, the history is usually taken, more often I am sure than if they could take but one.

L. A. Eastman says that one reform that is being accomplished is the abolishing of the age limit. A reading habit counts for everything, and as soon as they can sign their own names they should be allowed to draw books. The youngest applicants read with equal interest history stories and fairy tales, and at no time in life is mythology or hero tales so fascinating. The earlier they are introduced to the library the more easily are they influenced to read good books. Children who want to read will find reading matter somewhere; if debarred from the library by age limit then in the overdrawn cheap literature, if literature such stories can be called. Instead of placing hindrances in their way everything should be done to attract them to the library.

While the librarian must work with individuals the teachers in our public schools have most excellent opportunities for interesting large numbers of children in good literature, and to this end they, the teachers, should be encouraged to become conversant with all books in the library which in any way supplement the child's studies. Systematic and sympathetic effort between the teacher and librarian would most nearly result in accomplishing the ideal. The librarian should be thoroughly conversant with the course of study, and be ready, when the grade was

known, to furnish the child material to his needs, though he does not inquire for such books. Children came unconsciously to think that the text-book contains all the subject holds for him, and it is only through the wise introduction of supplementary reading that he may grasp the whole.

The librarian should have a genuine interest in children in order to interest them. They are quick to recognize a real interest and just as certain to see through the artificial, for "Tommy ain't a bloomin' fool—you bet that Tommy sees!"

The person who with ready tact can win the confidence of the child and remember his likes and dislikes is far on the road to success. To have the boy say of you, She knows what a boy likes to read, is the highest praise attainable. The secret of a great deal of this is being in love with your work, and as PUBLIC LIBRARIES says, if you aren't in love with it fall in love at once.

In summing up I would say that the three most essential factors are: access to shelves, the two book system, and last, but most important, an enthusiastic librarian.

### A Paper Cutter

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Allow me through your columns to call the attention of librarians to a paper-cutter recently placed on the market at \$1. It consists of a flat board 11 inches square, to which is fixed a 10-inch rule; on the right side is a steel straight edge, and against this works a knife making a cut 10 inches long. By means of this inexpensive cutter, paper of all sizes can be trimmed to suit requirements.

WILLIAM BEER.

New Orleans.

The Ohio Library association has issued a new Association handbook for 1899-1900, giving a list of the officers and members of the association as well as other interesting facts. The Extension committee is planning to prepare and publish a full descriptive and statistical report of the state.

### A Charging System for a Sunday-School Library

In answer to the inquiry concerning the above, I would say that the following modified public library charging system has been in use for some time in an eastern Sunday-school, and has proven to be a success. It consists of,

Card No.	's Class
Name	Address
LIBRARY RULES, ETC. First Congregational Sunday-School, Montclair, N. J.	

(Reduced size)

Exhibit 1.

1 A borrower's card (Exhibit no. 1) for each member of the school who draws books from its library, and is given to the librarian each time a book is desired and then returned in the book when the latter is ready for delivery. It thus becomes an identification card in case the book is misplaced.

FIRST CONG'L CHURCH, Montclair, N. J. Sunday-School Library.		Date Loaned	Date Returned	No. Book
Author	Title			No.
Card No. _____ Name _____				

(Reduced size)

Exhibit 2.

2 A book slip (Exhibit no. 2) which the scholar fills out with the names of four books each time a book is desired.

The scholar hands in his card and book slip as he enters the school, and the librarians take from the shelf the first book asked for, mark on the slip the number of book, stamp with rubber dating stamp the date loaned on both the book slip and the inside of front cover of book, where a strip of plain

paper has previously been pasted for the purpose, and then places card and a new slip in the book. Books are arranged by classes ready for delivery just before the close of school—it saves time and labor to have one member of each class call for them. The slips are then arranged in numerical order, in order that when books are returned they can be found without delay; those more than a month old are kept separate, to enable librarians to keep them in mind and strive to get them back.

In returning books the scholars hand them, together with cards and slips, to librarians as they enter the school; and they in turn go over the slips in their possession, which represent loaned books, remove those corresponding with those just received, stamp date received on both the slips and books, and return latter to the shelves.

These book slips are filed away until such time as it is desired to go over them for statistics, when they may be sorted as follows:

1 By scholars—to show books read, and, in general, the class of books asked for, although perhaps not read. In addition to this it is possible to learn if the scholars are keeping books at home longer than necessary, and to correct the evil.

2 By date—to show circulation of books in a given period.

3 By books—to show books most read (or called for).

Stamping the dates in books enables the librarians to determine which are most popular, and if these are inferior to many others which are not being read, to take steps to bring the matter to the attention of the school, by means of bulletin or other announcement.

Supplementing the borrowers' cards the librarians should have an alphabetical and numerical record of the members who draw books, the former to consist of name of scholar, number of card, and name of teacher, and the latter to consist of number, name, and address.

There is no reason why this system cannot be applied equally well to both



large and small libraries, as it eliminates all writing, except entering the book numbers on slips, and at the same time gives a record from which to gather statistics, which cannot be equaled by a book system. It also appears to be very simple when in actual operation.

F. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, }  
Jan. 2, 1900. }

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

In answer to the question in the January number about a charging system for a Sunday-school library, I should recommend the charge to be made in the Pilgrim library record, using it as a readers' account and charging from the books when all are selected and arranged for distribution. This is quickest, gives time account, and keeps record of the scholar. The book record can be made from this after hours, either on cards in a file or in a similar book. I should think for so large a library cards would be better, and if the books are shelved in numbered pigeon-holes the book card can be kept in the pigeon-hole. In this case the entry can be made when the book is taken out, but this takes time out of the precious forty minutes.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE.

**Providence Public Library**

The new Providence library building on Washington st. will undoubtedly be occupied early in 1900. Work on the structure advanced steadily during 1899, and on December 1 what remained to be done was to complete setting up the fixed furniture in the different rooms in the main building, the book cases, counters, and other similar furnishings; to put in the movable furniture; to put down the corticene floor covering in the rooms where noiselessness is necessary, and to complete the decoration of the walls. The work on the approaches was naturally left to the last, and therefore the marble staircase in the main entrance hall, the vestibule, and porch were then unfinished.

Among the operations completed or nearly completed in the autumn were

the grading of the grounds and the setting out of several hundred shrubs in accordance with an appropriate scheme of landscape gardening, the erection of the stone wall and balustrade on the three streets, and the construction of the massive stone steps and porch at the front entrance.

It has been possible to remove to that portion of the stack building which is most isolated some of the library's special collections, which in the old quarters were constantly in danger of fire. The moving of the books in a mass will be postponed to as late a date as practicable in order to interrupt the use of the books as little as possible.

Ground was broken for a new library building Aug. 3, 1895, and toward the close of that year the trustees made an appeal to the public for contributions. For a time it seemed as if the plea was utterly ignored; but on Feb. 6, 1897, came a telegram from John Nicholas Brown announcing the gift of \$200,000. As the work progressed Mr Brown made an additional donation of \$45,000.

The stack building in the rear of the main structure represents a book capacity, in actual shelving, of about 165,000, and 45,000 pamphlets. The main building will add a book capacity of about 50,000 more volumes.

The number of volumes in the library when the last report was presented was 86,235. The number of volumes issued for home use in 1898 was 120,932, and the number recorded for library use was 33,498.

During the year 1898 the library received one bequest of \$10,000, from the estate of the late B. B. Knight. The library is maintained by the income from various funds received as gifts and bequests. In addition the city of Providence appropriates \$10,000 annually, and the state \$200.

To those interested in Sunday-school libraries the treatise on the Librarian of the Sunday-school will be found helpful. It is a work by Elizabeth L. Foote, and costs only 35 cents.

### A Word from Switzerland

The following extract, translated from a private letter received recently from a reader of PUBLIC LIBRARIES in Geneva, Switzerland, shows a gratifying interest in the study of American libraries:

You have been kind enough to continue sending me in these last months publications concerning American libraries, and it is time that I should thank you for them. I have read much in your books and journals of late, seeking in them the material for a lecture I am to give on December 18 before the Section of Industry and Commerce of the Society of Arts (of which I have been librarian for the past twelve years), on the progress made in America in the construction and management of libraries.

I shall have large plans made of the Washington, Chicago, and New York libraries from small ones in the magazines you have sent me, and your publications will furnish the necessary illustrative material for my lecture.

You know, I believe, from a pamphlet I sent you, that we are thinking much just now in Geneva of the danger our present public library would run in case of fire. A committee has been formed to consider the means of reconstructing its building. You see, therefore, that there is a certain point to my lecture, and you will do me a great favor by giving me all possible information on this subject. The catalog of the Library Bureau will enable me to show the form of catalog cases, etc.

I have just read through the pamphlet you sent me on the Condition of the Library of Congress, that stenographic report of the hearing before Representative Quigg and Senator Wetmore, of Librarians Spofford, Dewey, Putnam, etc. It is very instructive, and at the same time quite amusing.

Since you were here the Société de Lecture has made some progress in the arrangement of its books and its catalog. We have now two card catalogs: an author and a subject. Our books are now arranged by subject on the

shelves, even the new ones. We realize that it was a mistake to arrange the latter by themselves even temporarily, in any other order, and your comments, duly transmitted to the committee, perhaps had something to do with this conclusion.

The cards in our catalog drawers are not yet as fine or as well cut as the American, the board is coarse and cut irregularly. Here, as elsewhere, there is still progress to be made, but the financial resources at the disposal of libraries in Switzerland are so meager, that great economy in all directions is a necessity. . .

Yours with the season's greetings,

ALEX. CLAPARÈDE.

### Union List of Periodicals in Chicago Libraries

The chairman of the committee on editing the Union list of periodicals, presented the following report at the December meeting of the Chicago library club:

The additions and corrections made by the libraries in their 1899 lists have all been incorporated. All the entries set aside in the first revision of the list as requiring further information, and then sent to the libraries concerned, have been returned and again revised. There were nearly 1000 such entries. A second and, it is hoped, final revision of the slips is in progress, and has already covered one-fifth of them. From the indications thus obtained not over 200 titles are still in question.

It is proposed to send these to the libraries concerned as fast as one-fourth of the list is revised, so that the printers may be kept supplied with copy. It seems essential that all titles referring to one part of the alphabet should be incorporated before any are set up, in order that the not inconsiderable work of verifying cross references may be made as easy as possible.

The slips for titles not cross references, occurring under the letter A, have been numbered consecutively, and amount to 717. Some headed by the

name of a society carry more than one title, and the proportion appears to be about one extra title in ten, making a total of 788 for the letter A. The proportion of references to titles is one to four, so that the total entries under A will be about 985. In the Boston list the letter A, omitting Agricultural experiment stations, which are omitted in our list, occupies 12 pages out of 110. If the same proportion is held in ours, the total titles will be about 7200, and the total entries, including cross references, about 9000. These would occupy, on pages  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ , the largest which can be set advantageously in commercial linotype work, some 215 pages, and one edition of 500 copies would cost about \$600.

As nine-tenths of this sum has been guaranteed, it is well within the ability of the club to proceed with the work; but at the same time there are some omissions possible in the line of serials and governmental reports which would lower the cost appreciably, without affecting seriously the value of the list.

A comparison of the last 50 entries in the Chicago and in the Boston lists has revealed some interesting facts. Taking these as a basis, it may be said that of the Chicago list only 46 per cent are found in the Boston; of the remainder, 34 per cent are periodicals no longer published, and 20 per cent are current serials apparently not taken in Boston. Of the Boston list 54 per cent are to be found in both cities, 26 per cent in Boston but not in Chicago, and 20 per cent in Chicago but not in Boston. Unfortunately, however, it cannot be said that the last class are individually as valuable as the preceding.

Another point of comparison seems of interest. Of the Chicago list 68 per cent are found in one library, 18 per cent in two only, and 14 per cent in three or more; while for the Boston list the figures are 58 per cent in one, 10 per cent in two, and 32 per cent in three or more. The economy of expenditure in Chicago is very evident from these figures.

C. W. ANDREWS, Chairman.

### College Section

#### University of Illinois library Department funds and orders

In the library of the university of Illinois the money is divided among the departments by the library committee, composed of the president of the university, the head librarian, and the business manager. The first of July each year the funds are assigned, the departments themselves remaining in ignorance of the amount apportioned to them. The amount is determined by the size of the department and its relative importance and needs.

The orders are made out by the heads of the departments. The order cards are then brought to the library and the catalog, receipt index, and order index consulted in order that no duplicates may creep in. When the order slips are verified the account for that department is consulted, and if the account warrants the purchase, the order is approved by the library committee. The orders are sent to the book agent, made out by departments, and the bills for them are made out in the same way. This facilitates the work of keeping the account of each department separate. All funds not used by the first of July revert to the general fund to be reapportioned.

There is also an equipment fund, and from this are purchased those books that are regarded as part of the departmental equipment. Books bought in this manner are kept in the departments, and not in the university library.

The periodicals for the departments are purchased from the general periodical fund, unless considered as part of the equipment.

The general binding fund provides the money necessary to do the binding for the departments.

Under existing conditions it has been found necessary to depart from the arrangement as described above. There being no appropriation for books for the next two years, there is no division among the departments. There is enough money on hand, saved from last year, to pay for back orders and

the necessary binding. It is also possible to continue the periodical list without change. If a book is considered indispensable by the head of a department, the order goes before the library committee and the book is bought from the general fund. The number of books it is possible to secure in this manner is very limited.

Mr and Mrs Samuel Mather have given \$12,000, for the purchase of books, to the Western Reserve university library.

Frederick Kimball Stearns, of Detroit, has presented to the university of Michigan a valuable musical library, containing about 1600 titles, including many orchestral scores and other rare and costly works.

Dr H. E. von Holst, head of the historical department of the university of Chicago, has presented his private historical library of 3000v. to the university. Prof. von Holst is in ill health and has gone abroad to seek relief.

The library of the Wesleyan university, Middleton, Conn., W. J. James, librarian, has been reclassifying its books during the past year. A new card catalog has also been started. A gift of 853v. and 384 pamphlets was made to the library by E. K. Hubbard.

The new library building of the Stanford university was dedicated January 11. It is the gift of T. W. Stanford, brother of the founder of the university, who gave for the purpose the bequest left him by his brother. At the dedication Librarian Nash gave a historical sketch of the progress of the library up to its present status of 45,000v. exclusive of public documents. The formal address was given by Dr G. E. Howard, head of the historical department. Other speakers were Pres. Wheeler, of the university of California, and representatives of the board of trustees of Stanford university.

Harvard has recently received from Mrs E. C. Hanmer, of Boston, \$500 for buying Scandinavian books, or

books relating to the northern countries. It is Mrs Hanmer's intention to present the same amount annually to the university for this purpose. Mrs Hanmer makes these gifts in memory of her husband, who was Danish consul in Boston from 1859 to 1894. During his lifetime Mr Hanmer was much interested in Harvard, and at various times presented the library with Scandinavian books.

The Harvard library has received 742v. and over 400 pamphlets, which comprise a part of the Court Riant collection on the Crusades. It consists altogether of about 10,000v., the remainder of which will soon be forwarded to Cambridge. The donors are J. Randolph Coolidge, and his son, Prof. A. C. Coolidge.

### Library Schools

#### Illinois

December 19 Prof. Schoolcraft lectured to the senior class on A bibliography of English history.

Traveling library no. 1, belonging to the library school, has returned from Savoy, Ill., where it has been since May 11, 1899. The library contains 50 books, purchased by the library school of 1898-99. Forty-four persons represented the borrowers in Savoy. The most popular books were Frank Stockton's *Casting away of Mrs Lecks* and Mrs Aleshine, Thomas Nelson Page's *Two little confederates*, and Octave Thanet's *Missionary sheriff*. Two books were not drawn at all: Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* and Henley's *Lyra heroica*.

Henriette von Briesen of the senior class, has accepted a position as organizer and permanent librarian of the new public library at Manitowoc, Wis. Her duties began January 15.

The library club, at its meeting on January 16, listened to a scholarly and interesting lecture by Prof. Dodge, of the English department, on Old Norse literature. At the same meeting Anna Price was elected to fill the place left vacant on the executive committee by Miss von Briesen's resignation.

**New York**

The course in loan department work includes on its laboratory side practice in making picture bulletins for a loan room. As this means of helping the reader in his selection of books is a recent development, it may not be out of place to give our definition. A posted bulletin is a short, very carefully selected list of books and articles, displayed in a clear and attractive style in a loan room. Illustrative pictures may be used, in which case it is called a picture bulletin. The object of the bulletin is to induce the readers to draw more and better, and a greater variety of books than they would otherwise draw. To accomplish this the bulletin must be attractive to the class of readers for whom it is intended, but it should never violate good taste.

Last year each member of the class prepared a bulletin on The United States in world politics. This year we are coöperating with nearly 30 libraries, as follows: Each student will make a picture bulletin for a particular library. In each case the subject is chosen by the student from a short list suggested by the library coöperating. When finished, March 1, the bulletins will be hung in the loan rooms of these libraries perhaps for a month. The class will have the satisfaction of knowing that their work is put to the test of actual use, and we shall all get the benefit of criticisms favorable and unfavorable on the value of the bulletins, as reported by the libraries.

Each of the four library schools was asked to prepare a picture bulletin for the library exhibit at Paris. Isadore G. Mudge, one of the senior class, was elected to do the work for this school. She submitted a bulletin on American history in story. The author, title, and an original descriptive note for 15 works of fiction, all but two American, were lettered in white ink in the center column of a heavy dark gray cardboard 22 by 28 inches, while six pictures were grouped irregularly on the margin. The following notes may serve to illustrate the annotations:

Hale, E: E. Man without a country.

A sympathetic narrative of the life and punishment of a young man implicated in Burr's conspiracy, who learns to love his country through losing it.

The University of Illinois school sends a most alluring bulletin on Good Indian stories, and the Pratt institute school one on The Filipinos at Glen Island, both intended for the children's room. The bulletin, American history in story, is intended for the loan room of the adult library.

We have enjoyed this month two extremely interesting and suggestive lectures by L. E. Stearns, librarian of the Wisconsin Free library commission, on The circuit rider of today, and, The child and his book, and one by Frances J. Olcott, chief of the children's department in the Carnegie library, Pittsburg, on the children's work done in that library. Bulletins are a special feature of their children's work. A picture catalog belonging to one of the Carnegie home libraries will be exhibited at Paris. This consists of a series of attractive pictures, one from each book, intended to give the children an idea of the book and to make them feel like reading it. The author and title of the book are put under the picture illustrating it, all being displayed on a sheet which hangs on the wall of the home where the library is being used.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

**Pratt**

Since the opening of the second term, three lectures have been given to the students of the Library school by visiting librarians: Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the Brooklyn public library, on The management of library branches; Frances Olcott, of the Carnegie library, Pittsburg, on Home libraries; and L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free library commission, on the work of that commission. The lectures were much enjoyed by the class, especially Miss Stearns' description of her travels through the state, the amusing as well as the serious side of the work, the people, etc.



### Library Meetings

**Indiana**—The eighth annual meeting of the Library association was held at the state capitol, Indianapolis, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 27 and 28, 1899. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock on Wednesday by State librarian Henry, who was president of the association. His opening address was full of good suggestions, particularly in the line of starting libraries. This address will be found elsewhere in PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The next thing on the program was: The selection and purchase of books, how and by whom, by G. F. Danforth, librarian of the State university. Mr Danforth said that books in general should not be selected by specialists, or the scope of the library would be narrow and unusable. Not by the library board—if made up of the best business men in the community they would have generally such large private interests that they would not have sufficient time to give to the matter; if not made up of the best men, their ideas of literature would not be of the best. Not by the public, for the public does not know what it wants. Not by the librarian alone, because he will not know of many things that must be known in order to select wisely and well. But the books should be selected by all of the notes; not as a group, but by a group made up from all. The question, How should the books be selected? is best answered by another question, For whom are the books selected? The subject is well put by Mr Teggart of San Francisco in his comparison between American and European libraries. There are those who use the library for recreation and those who use it for study. The rights of each should be respected and neither neglected, therefore the community in which the library is situated determines the dominant class of books.

Reading on the part of the librarian needs to be broad rather than deep. There should be the capability of rapidly turning from one subject to another. He should be able to utilize the opin-

ions of his readers and form a close acquaintance with the reviews; nor should he confine himself to one or two reviews, and above all, he should study the environment of his public.

Before buying books the wants or needs of the library should be closely ascertained, and an effort made to build up the side that is down. In a college library the recreative side is weak, and should be watched in order that the library may avoid one-sidedness. Departments are apt to insist that their needs are imperative, to the neglect of periodical sets and serial literature.

The actual buying should be done by the librarian, and when the need determines. In the majority of cases it is now or never, as the book is only useful when it is needed. Time orders take more money, therefore a limited appropriation for a short time is a bad thing. A continuous fund is the most satisfactory, as it leaves the library free to keep up a steady accumulation.

As to where books should be bought, it depends on the orders. Rush orders may be bought anywhere. Time orders should be bought where the best editions can be had at the lowest prices. Generally it is better to buy books of the jobbers. Attention was called to many bibliographies on different subjects, and an appeal was made for a larger amount of bibliographical tools for the use of a library. Mr Danforth said that the ordinary public library of today should have at least four or five hundred dollars' worth of bibliographies.

A considerable discussion followed, and the point was emphasized that library boards in Indiana do not give the subject of buying books the attention it should have. A number of libraries reported an utter lack of means to keep up with the demand for new books, and in many libraries it is the practice to expend all the money for books at once, leaving the librarian without a continuous fund.

The next paper, Management of small libraries, by Miss Freeman of Michigan City, was read by Miss Ahern. Miss

Freeman outlined the many plans at work in her library for interesting the public in its contents, particularly with the school, the workshops, and life-saving crew, and spoke particularly of her method of dealing with bulletins, advertising, special days, etc.

The paper was enthusiastically received by the association, and quite actively discussed. A vote of thanks was given to Miss Freeman for its presentation.

After the appointment of the committees, the association adjourned until next morning.

The first paper on the program on Thursday morning was by Miss Elrod of Columbus, who spoke in a bright, entertaining way of how to interest children in good literature. Miss Elrod's paper will be found elsewhere in **PUBLIC LIBRARIES**.

The relation of public schools and public libraries was to have been presented by Supt. Wurt of Bluffton, but as he was not present the matter was passed over.

The topic, Working with public school-teachers, was not formally presented, as Miss Steere of Carthage, to whom it had been assigned, had died, and no provision had been made for filling the place. A general discussion of the subject by those present brought about the point that the libraries of Indiana are much hampered in their usefulness by the lack of interest on the part of the school boards, which have the control of the libraries, and the question was discussed as to whether it would not be a good plan to start a movement looking toward separate boards for the control of libraries.

The question of children's literature was discussed. Mr Henry said he would rather have the unbiased criticism of four boys than an opinion from any critic. The work of the critics is not worth much. What is considered good literature now would not be good 50 years from now, and much of the criticism is nonsense. As a matter of fact, not much bad literature gets into libraries.

Miss Hanna reported that at Greencastle the parents meet with the teachers, and one meeting a month is devoted to library talks; an effective and helpful influence over the children in the selection of books is the result. Miss Elrod of Columbus said that open shelves had greatly decreased the amount of fiction taken out by their readers. There were also evidences of a discriminating taste growing up among the young readers.

The principal address of the afternoon was given by Frank A. Walker, trustee of the public library at Anderson, on the Duty of library trustees as drawn from his experience. Mr Walker is an enthusiastic supporter of modern library ideas, and his earnest and enthusiastic exposition of the needs of technical work in the library, and of hearty coöperation on the part of trustees, showed plainly the source of much of the strength of the Anderson library. Mr Walker has promised an article on this topic for **PUBLIC LIBRARIES** at no distant day.

A short discussion of the subject of public documents, state and national, was illustrated by a visit to the public documents rooms of the State library, which gave a practical object lesson in their arrangement.

A resolution indorsing the movement for a low book postage was unanimously passed.

The following officers were elected: President, Tracy H. Guild, cataloger state university, Bloomington; vice-president, Arthur Cunningham, librarian State normal school; secretary, W. E. Henry, State library, Indianapolis; treasurer, Nellie Fatout, librarian Anderson public library.

The subject of the next meeting was brought up, and after some discussion it was decided to meet at some other time of the year than the Christmas holidays, and to hold the meeting away from Indianapolis. The final arrangements were left in the hands of the executive committee.

**Massachusetts**—The first meeting of the Library club for 1900 was called to

order by the president, W. R. Gifford, of Cambridge public library, at 10 a. m. in the lecture hall of the Boston public library. The attendance was good, and the program interesting as usual, but too full to allow of discussion after the papers.

Miss Stearns, of the Wisconsin library commission, gave a most interesting and entertaining account of the work done in Wisconsin, enlivened by the relation of anecdotes and practical experiences regarding the benefits and results of the work, and the appreciation of the communities in various districts.

The commission was organized in 1895 by legislative enactment, and was modeled, though its methods of work differ considerably, after the Massachusetts library commission, which was the first to be established.

The commission was composed of five members, three ex officio and two governmental, the ex officio members being appointed to try and keep the board from political control.

The appropriation made by the state for the first two years was \$500, and all the work done was voluntary, great assistance being received from the State federation of women's clubs, and others.

Senator J. H. Stout, the founder of so many traveling libraries, was one of the members, and Mrs Charles Morris, of the State federation of women's clubs; their services were greatly valued.

At the end of the two years the appropriation was increased to \$4000, and, in 1899, to \$7500. A paid secretary was then engaged, and a library organizer and an instructor, with three assistants, together with an art director to superintend the picture traveling libraries.

All printing, postage, and freight charges are paid by the state out of the general fund, and the books and pictures are donated.

The territory covered is about as large as the states of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut,

and part of Rhode Island combined, and the communities supplied with libraries are exceedingly polyglot, consisting of colonies of Bohemians, Poles, Hungarians, Syrians, Portuguese, Turks, Russians, Swiss, Hollanders, Indians, Italians, and Finlander, none of whom speak a word of English—with the exception of their children—and do not mingle at all with other classes or races.

The population is about 35 to the square mile, and one-fourth are foreign-born. In order to get such people interested in establishing a library, influential citizens use various methods of advertising the advent of the organizer, carefully avoiding all mention of the taxation necessary for the maintenance of such an institution. Thus the organizer or agitator is announced, on large posters and billheads, to speak on "The greatest need of the town." Interest as to what this can be is created, and a full audience is secured, in which enthusiasm is aroused, so that many promise their help in money, and most are willing to coöperate toward the support of the library, even the school children pledging themselves to subscribe a certain sum, which is often raised by means of Saturday afternoon "chicken pie" dinners and entertainments, and thus the principle of coöperation is established.

The library is usually located in the nearest available quarters to the post-office, that being central for all comers, or some one offers to be responsible for the care of the books if no funds are forthcoming for a building. In one foreign community a child took out a history of the United States, read it through, and then read it to his parents, translating as he read into their language, so that they should know something of the country to which they had come.

One small town, with a population of 400 Norwegians, established a free public library, installed electric light, and made waterworks, as an indirect result of an inscription over the gateway to the house of one of the first citizens of 20 years back, whose house was passed



every time a citizen visited the town. The inscription read: The best results of toil and care are those which we with others share. The library was the outcome of coöperation—the lumber was given, the services of the carpenter in construction were given, the stone for the basement was given, the walls were painted gratis, and so on.

Any council or village board can now decide to establish a library, and apportion the tax for its support; most of these councils or boards consist of 10 members, the tenth being ex officio—the principal of schools.

The libraries are visited from time to time, but not officially inspected; if advice or assistance is required it is readily given.

To augment the value of library work, and improve the service, a summer school, with an eight weeks' course, is held at Madison, to which many librarians are sent by their boards, free of expense. Thirty-seven students attended the course of 1899. The tuition fee is \$15, and the total cost to each student does not exceed \$50. If there is a deficit on this work it is made up by the state. There are also six scholarships available for those unable to afford the fees or expenses of travel. Careful selection is made of the recipients from those librarians who have made the best of their available opportunities.

No one is admitted to the course who is not actually engaged in library work, or about to be employed in it. Employment is often made contingent on the attendance of the candidate at the summer school course. Wisconsin now has 240 traveling libraries, which are kept for six months at each place and then changed.

District library associations are encouraged to hold informal meetings where technical difficulties and actual experiences are discussed; some librarians value these meetings to the extent of driving 32 miles in a biting wind, with the thermometer at 48° below zero, to attend them. The most popular books among those sent out appear

to be Helen's babies and the cook book.

Magazine exchanges are established, enabling persons having finished with any particular periodical to send it on to some one in a remote district, whose address is given by the library commission, to whom it will be a pleasure and a profit.

Traveling pictures for homes are provided, and their distribution and selection supervised by the art director.

Annotated, special, topical, and other lists of books are sent out with the book boxes, everything being done to awaken interest in the establishment of libraries, and to elevate the character of the work.

S. S. Green, of the Massachusetts State library commission, then spoke of its work, commenting on the fact that the spirit of interest in educational and library work in Massachusetts did not need awakening, being already existent, unlike that of Wisconsin, emphasizing his remarks by the statement that six times as much money was raised in Massachusetts for educational purposes than was required by law! He said that out of 353 towns only seven were without libraries, and referred his audience to the ninth report of the commission, published in 1899. He spoke of the great need of the small town libraries for new books which they were unable to buy out of the available fund, and described the state aid of \$100 worth of books for the nucleus of a library, for which the town agrees to provide \$15 to \$50, according to proportion to tax valuation. He then spoke of the work of the Massachusetts Women's educational association, and of the Massachusetts Library art club, and referred to the advisory nature of the work of the commission, altogether considering it as satisfactory from its inception in October, 1890, to the present date. He then stated that the commission had in hand a report as to the interesting new experiments and work done in Massachusetts libraries in the year 1899.

Mr Nurse, of Lancaster, also of the

Massachusetts Library commission, was then called on to speak on the same subject, and stated that the commission was an organized influence and not a power, adding that it was organized for the benefit of a Puritan community which still believed in personal liberty, the town being the unit of government and the town meeting the guardian of personal liberty, saying that the commission expected the town to make the first move and then the state would help. He repudiated with scorn the idea that appeared to be prevalent concerning the alleged stinginess of small towns in the matter of library appropriations, quoting figures to prove his case, and comparing the appropriations of the small towns with those of New Bedford, Fall River, and Lynn, to the detriment of the latter. He declared that missionary work was not needed in the small towns, but in the back streets and slums of the large cities, and strenuously objected to the aspersions that small towns were sleepy; said that on the contrary their circulation per capita compared most favorably with that of large cities, including Boston itself, stating that Mashpee and Mt Washington issued more books per head than Boston.

He said that the great need of remote small libraries was new books, and advocated a system of exchange of duplicate copies between large libraries and their smaller colleagues.

Dr Wire advocated some changes in the policy and designation of the Massachusetts library club, recapitulating some ideas he had vented at the Fitchburg meeting. He urged the club to change its name from club to State library association, arguing that this would give it dignity and dispel the idea prevailing among non-members and library trustees that it was a club in the social sense only. He recommended that there should still be a library club, similar to those of Chicago, New York, and other places, but that this should be called the Boston library club, in which social as well as

practical and bibliographical matters could be discussed.

He advised the holding of fewer meetings for longer periods in different parts of the state, and thought that the country members were not sufficiently considered, as had been proved by their organizing local library associations. He advised two-day sessions, and advocated practical technical demonstrations and lectures on library work, for the benefit of the assistants and others, such as lectures on cataloging, classifying, shelf-listing, bookbinding, etc., as is done by the Illinois library association. Incidentally he remarked that large libraries were not good examples for small ones to follow.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch, returning at 2.15 p. m., when an announcement was made by Mr Lane concerning the A. L. A. publishing section, which hopes to be able to issue selected printed catalog cards of current books, and wishes to know what price would be considered just by librarians for each card or title printed.

A letter was read by the president from W. E. Foster, of Providence, inviting the club to hold their next meeting in that city, when it is hoped the library will be completed. This invitation was supplemented by a few remarks from Mr Koopman, of Brown university library, who extended a cordial welcome to the members, and said that it was proposed to make the session last for two days, about the 5th and 6th of April, in order to see all there was to be seen, and to meet the library schools of Albany and Pratt institute.

Mr Tillinghast then made a few suggestions as to how to help along. Unlike Dr Wire, he advocated local library clubs, which promoted the exchange of ideas, and facilitated and extended acquaintanceship among librarians, and those interested in library work. He also advised establishment of practical lecture courses in various small towns all over the state, for the benefit of library workers unable to attend the large association meetings, for which a small fee should be charged,

and thought it would be well to have a special instructor for these training courses. He advocated the compilation of a handbook of library administration, based on actual experience gained as a result of the lecture sessions in demonstrating local library needs.

The president then announced that the club had received an invitation from North Adams to meet there in the fall of the year, after which announcement he called on Frank F. Murdoch, of the North Adams normal school, to read his paper on the Normal school libraries of Massachusetts, and their use. Mr Murdoch said that there were ten normal schools in the state, the most active in library work being those of Bridgewater and Worcester. Students have very little time for general culture, and none at all for the use of the public library of the town. Books for the normal school libraries were selected from lists handed in by the departments to the principal, and were obtained direct from the publishers, or by means of jobbers, out of the state funds; very few were imported.

The normal school libraries are established to provide books of reference for the acquisition of knowledge and culture of independent thought, and to teach students their right use for teaching purposes. These libraries are chiefly departmental, it frequently being the case that all the books on any particular subject will be withdrawn from the general library for the use of the department in which that subject is being taught. Mr Murdoch deplored the fact that the use of ordinary reference books had not been taught hitherto in the grammar schools and high schools, to enable students to ascertain their value, and to use discrimination in selection.

In all the normal schools some little instruction as to the right use of books is now given, and students are assigned shelves to care for, and see that books are returned. Free access to shelves is, of course, given to all students, and knowledge gained in this way enables

them to make right and beneficial use of a library, its books and its catalog. In some schools students are taught elementary classification and cataloging, and learn to write catalog cards and shelf lists, as well as how to prepare books for use, to clean, repair, and cover them when necessary.

Mr Murdoch regretted an evil of the free text-book law, i. e., the tendency to ignore the value of the personal library, which in itself inspires respect, an appreciation of books as tools and also as companions.

The meeting adjourned after passing votes of thanks to the speakers who were non-members of the club, and to the authorities of the Boston public library for their courtesy in loaning the use of their fine lecture room.

**Nebraska**—The fifth annual meeting of the Nebraska library association was held in conjunction with the State teachers association at Lincoln, Dec. 27, 1899, the session being held in the library building of the State university, under the presidency of A. E. Jillson, of Crete.

J. I. Wyer, librarian of the State university library, presented a paper entitled, How to organize a small library. This paper was in the form of an answer to a letter from a school superintendent of a small Nebraska town of 1500 population, asking for information how to begin a library, the best and cheapest plan for getting books, lists of desirable books, etc. His answer was: 1) To stimulate the community with a desire to have a public library by education of public sentiment through the local press, and the canvass of citizens. 2) Encouragement of organization under the state law. 3) Appointment of suitable members of the library board, including head of school and business men suspected of literary tastes. 4) Procurement of proper resources for maintenance, by tax levy or voluntary contribution. 5) Insist upon a money fund for books before accepting donations of books. 6) Avoid too close connection between the school and the

library. 7) Secure an efficient librarian. 8) Adopt improved methods of classification, charging, and records. 9) Keep up interest by persistent missionary work. The paper elicited an interesting discussion.

The second paper on Reference work was read by Miss Parsons for the author, Miss Tobitt, of the Omaha public library. Miss Tobitt emphasized the need of a reference department so organized as to give the public ready and easy use of the books in the shortest possible time. To do this she advised open shelves, urged the importance of careful selection of books, and the need of a competent attendant. She pointed out the duties of the librarian to prepare reference lists for classes and study clubs, and uttered a warning against overlooking the value of pamphlets. The popular taste should be cultivated by catering to current events, such as the presence of noted musicians and actors, and the rendition of dramatic adaptation and literary works. Periodicals should not circulate except in duplicates. Home papers should be bound, while others can be utilized for classified clippings. The school-teachers can be of great assistance in making the reference department serviceable; likewise the study clubs and literary societies. Above all, let the reference department answer at once all demands on it for information from all sources. This paper also aroused discussion.

Further library legislation in Nebraska was outlined in a paper by D. A. Campbell, state librarian, who reviewed the bills introduced into the last session of the legislature, one providing for town libraries, and the other for school district libraries. Mr Campbell synthesized the text of the bills to show that they were not antagonistic, although legislators seemed to have discovered that they were in conflict, particularly in the question of the resources for the establishment and maintenance of the two sets of libraries. Opposition is particularly centered upon either a tax levy or a legislative appropriation. He suggested cuts—changes which would make

the bills unobjectionable, and urged further efforts in the same direction.

The legislative committee was continued, with directions to push library legislation.

The officers elected were: President, J. I. Wyer, librarian State university library; first vice-president, Carrie Dennis, librarian Lincoln public library; second vice-president, D. C. O'Connor, Norfolk; secretary, Bertha Baumer, Omaha public library; treasurer, Margaret A. O'Brien, Omaha public library.

A model traveling library was exhibited by Miss Bullock, of the Iowa state library.

The staff of the University library had prepared an extensive exhibit of rare, curious, and modern bindings, which was largely attended.

The time and place of the next meeting was left to the executive committee.

EDITH TOBITT, Sec'y.

### The Illinois Library Association

The fourth annual meeting of the Illinois library association will be held in the public library hall at East St Louis, Ill., February 21-23. The executive committee have worked hard to prepare a program that will be both helpful and interesting. If corresponding effort on the part of library directors and librarians to be present, and to help in presenting the topics chosen for discussion, is made, the meeting is bound to be a successful one. The idea has been to have the tone of the meeting inspirational rather than technical; to have a conference of those engaged and deeply interested in the same work where an exchange of opinions, plans, and methods will result in lasting good to the libraries of Illinois.

Library directors are specially urged to be present, and to send the librarians by all means.

The following is the outline of the program, which is subject as yet to slight changes:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

8.00 p. m. Address of welcome.

President's address, followed by social meeting.

## THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

- 9.00 a. m. Value of proper organization.  
Merica Hoagland.  
Discussion led by Nellie Parham, Bloomington.
- 10.00 a. m. The value of a library in a community.  
1. General value.  
Mary Lindsay, Evanston.  
Discussion, Janet Green.  
2. Special value (schools and clubs).  
Elizabeth Wales, Quincy.  
3. Value to local industries.  
Almina R. DePuy, Galesburg.
- 10.45 a. m. The value of the community to the library.  
Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Discussion led by W. A. Meese, Trustee, Moline.
- 11.15 a. m. Discussion of open shelves.  
E. S. Willcox, Peoria.
- 11.30 a. m. Traveling libraries in Illinois.  
Katharine L. Sharp, Director of Illinois State library school.
- 2.00 p. m. Relations of trustees to the library.  
Chas. R. Vandervort, Peoria.  
E. S. Curry, Evanston.  
W. A. Meese, Moline.
- 8.00 p. m. Lecture by Pres. R. G. Thwaites, A. L. A.

## FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

- 9.30 a. m. A library commission for Illinois.
- 10.30 a. m. Reports of committees.
- 11.00 a. m. Election of officers. Adjournment.

Every director in the state is invited to be present at the trustee session and take part in the discussion.

There will be a question-box in place at the opening of the meeting, into which those in attendance are invited to put whatever question they may choose in relation to a library and its functions. The questions will be presented for discussion by Miss Ahern, of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, at the close of the afternoon session on Thursday.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, opens the February Atlantic with a striking and valuable article upon the library, sketching its history, its strength and weakness, and showing what it needs to make it truly national and effective. Incidentally its deficiencies and its neglect by congress are shown in strong contrast with the munificent and public-spirited treatment of the British museum by the English parliament.

## News from the Field

## East

Holyoke, Mass., is to have a handsome \$100,000 library building.

James L. Whitney, for many years connected with the Boston public library, has been elected to succeed Mr Putnam as librarian.

The report of the Taunton (Mass.) public library for 1899 shows a circulation of 73,719v.; accessions, 1610; card holders, 14,799; only two books lost from library.

Two artistic lunettes, one representing the art of printing and the other textile industry, have been presented to the public library of Lowell, Mass., by Vesper L. George, of Malden, Mass.

James F. Brennan, of Peterborough, has been appointed a member of the board of library commissioners of New Hampshire in place of J. M. Whittier, deceased, and A. H. Chase has been elected secretary of the board.

Mrs Wm. H. Swasey has presented a life-sized bronze bust of the poet Whittier to the public library of Newburyport, Mass. It was cast from an original model made by D. M. French, and which Mr Whittier always considered his best likeness.

Mary L. Titcomb, secretary of the Vermont library commission, begins the reorganization and cataloging of the Norman Williams public library of Woodstock Feb. 1. Mrs Jaquith, librarian, reports a circulation for last year of 18,396v., an increase of 2000 over the preceding year.

C. A. Cutter, in his annual report of the Forbes library, Northampton, Mass., gives the circulation for last year as 76,000v., with 69,515v. on the shelves. The Hampshire medical society has presented the library with 615v. on medicine and has provided a printed catalog of the same.

The Springfield (Mass.) library has inaugurated a plan of inviting certain groups of citizens to view the Horace



Smith collection of casts of Greek and Renaissance sculpture at certain times. This makes it more convenient in issuing invitations, and allows people interested in the same line of work a chance to meet each other at the museum, and will attract a larger attendance if companionship of friends is thus assured.

Otto Fleischner, who for a long time has had charge of the special libraries of the Boston public library, has been appointed assistant librarian on the recommendation of J. L. Whitney, lately appointed librarian. Mr Fleischner is an Austrian by birth, was educated in Milan, Italy, and ranks among the foremost of modern bibliographers. He is now about forty-five, has lived in Boston twenty years, and since 1891 has been a highly valuable member of the public library staff.

#### Central Atlantic

Bessie Baker, of the New York state library school, 1891-92, died Oct. 28, 1899.

The New York public library has opened a department of prints, to which several gifts have already been made.

Helen Gould has given the New York public library the Berrian collection of 450v., 300 pamphlets, and 52v. of newspapers, which form a complete history of the Mormon church.

The following have been selected to act as a state library commission for Pennsylvania: C. L. Magee and W. M. Frew, of Pittsburg; John Thomson, Philadelphia; Henry Bolin, Scranton, and W. M. Stevenson, of Allegheny.

The report of the James Prendergast library of Jamestown is a very interesting one. In addition to the regular statistics, it contains valuable history of the library and its work. The library circulated 62,883v. last year, with 14,148 books on the shelves. Special plans have been made for the summer work of the library.

An interesting exhibit of the process of lithographing and color printing is a feature in the children's department of

the Buffalo, N. Y., library, where it has attracted a great deal of attention. For the lithographing, a number of plates were secured of the cover of Scribner's magazine, showing the various processes through which the page has to go before the artistic, completed result is attained. Accompanying the pictures is a written description of the process, beautifully and legibly printed by one of the library employes. The process by which a ten-color plate is made is shown by means of ten stone plates and the original prints, showing the various processes employed to bring about a highly and handsomely colored lithograph. These plates are also accompanied by a written explanation of the manner in which the work is done.

#### Central

Lucy Ball has been reelected librarian at Grand Rapids, Mich., at an increased salary.

Helen E. Rose, state librarian of Illinois, resigned her position, and Mabel Thayer has been elected to fill the place.

A very interesting account of the growth of the public library of Sioux City, Iowa, from its foundation, was given in the Sioux City Journal of Dec. 19, 1899.

Andrew Carnegie has given Chillicothe, Mo., \$25,000 for a public library building on condition that a site, and \$3000 a year, is given by the city to support the library.

Davenport, Iowa, has accepted Mr Carnegie's offer to give the city \$50,000 for a library building on condition that the city furnish a site and provide for the maintenance of the public library.

W. W. Clark, for fifteen years president of the library association of Canton, Ohio, has presented a property valued at \$10,000 to the library association for the benefit and use of the library.

The report of the Newberry library of Chicago shows a total of 150,979 books and 61,550 pamphlets now in the

library. During the year 82,800 readers visited the library, and 213,980 books and periodicals were consulted.

The report of the John Crerar library of Chicago shows that slips for 18,890 books and 8013 periodicals were presented, and 1017 visitors were admitted to the stacks; 34,877 visitors in the library. Arrangements have been made for enlarging the present quarters, which will give needed room for the administration, and shelf room for 68,000v.

The Illinois Farmers' institute has started a system of traveling libraries for the farmers of the state. The books are representative of the best in English literature, with a list of reference books pertaining to agriculture and farm subjects exclusively. The Farmers' institute has its headquarters in the capitol at Springfield, and is a part of the state administration.

The report of the Ohio State library commissioners urges more room be provided for the use of the library, and commends the work done by the library.

A total of 7200 books was added to the library during the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1899, and there were at the close of the year 61,965v. on the shelves. The traveling library department has steadily grown in importance, and there are now 888 of these libraries, using 24,085v. A complete list of the names of books added during the year is included, and a large number of letters commending the traveling library system is appended.

The report of the Chicago public library for the past year gives the circulation as 1,754,049v.; number of books in the library 254,248.

There were drawn from the 49 delivery stations 1,137,839 books, or two-thirds of all the books drawn. There were 262,899 visitors at the branch reading-rooms, and 147,058 consulted the reference books. The expenses were about \$230,000.

Perhaps the most marked feature in a literary way for the year was the great

popularity Mark Twain attained. All his earlier works were in great demand, and a large supply of extra copies had to be purchased to meet the call for them.

The decorative feature of Christmas week at the Cleveland public library was an exhibit of Christ-child and Madonna pictures, most of which were Perry copies cut down and mounted on dark gray cardboard. The pictures were effectively grouped on a background of common white wrapping paper, with bits of holly scattered between. The interest and pleasure taken in the exhibit by almost every visitor to the rooms more than repaid for the work.

At present the special attraction is a collection of books and articles on Paris and the coming exposition. A complete list of all the material contained in the library on the subjects has been posted, with numerous views of the exposition grounds and many of the foremost features of the city. The bulletin is on a background of the French national colors and is receiving much favorable comment. The people are also availing themselves of the invitation to read up.

Librarian Hosmer, of Minneapolis, reviews the work of the public library of that city in the *Journal* in a most interesting and valuable article. The circulation for last year, despite the closing of some of the branches and short hours at the library, reached 596,000v. About 8350v. were added. Dr Hosmer wisely says, in closing his review: Doubtless there could be a less costly concern than our library. The galleries of painting and sculpture, art school and museum of natural history, are not essential parts of the institution; and if dispensed with it would bring about a large saving in fuel, light, and salaries. If it is a small matter to have the atmosphere of the library one of refinement and scholarship, to have the intelligent people of a great university city met at the desks and in the alcoves by trained, highly educated attendants, to

have a delicate organization in careful and accomplished hands that it may run smoothly instead of with jarring and constant break-down—if this is a small matter it would be quite possible to reduce largely the salary list. Ability and intelligence are costly; incapacity and ignorance are plenty and cheap.

Scoville institute library, Oak Park, Ill., is gradually extending its policy and influence. To reach certain districts of the town distant from the Institute, school libraries have been placed with good results already apparent.

To meet an increasing demand extra copies of a few of the most popular magazines have been placed in circulation.

The originals of the illustrations to two popular revolutionary stories, *When Boston braved the king*, and *Hero in homespun*, by Dr Wm. E. Barton, a local author, have been on exhibition the last few weeks. These illustrations, with proofs, plates, etc., supplemented another exhibit, *the Evolution of a book*, the two showing the development of a book as it passes from the manuscript form to the completed book with its many attractive illustrations. The example chosen as illustration of the subject was, *Hero in homespun*, which, being well known, created a lively interest, increased by a most instructive lecture to the older boys and girls by Dr Barton. Plans are already formulated for a supplementary exhibit, with lecture illustrated by stereopticon views on color photography, a subject receiving much attention at the present time.

Miss Ahern gave a very interesting talk to the apprentice class in the library, December 15, on *The men and women who lead in the library world*.

#### West

A \$50,000 library building for Cheyenne, Wyo., is another of Mr Carnegie's gifts.

Lincoln (Neb.) has been remembered by Mr Carnegie with an offer of \$75,000 to erect a fireproof library building.

F. C. Patten, for some years librarian

of Helena (Mont.) public library, has resigned his position to take up a course of study in Harvard university. The trustees of the library presented Mr Patten with very gratifying resolutions of appreciation of his work, and regret at losing his valuable services.

#### South

The annual report of the Houston (Tex.) library for 1899 shows a circulation of 8694v; books received 2496; a children's department was opened and has been a source of pleasure and improvement.

A bill looking to the establishment of public libraries throughout Virginia has been introduced into the legislature of that state. Every incorporated town and city in the state is given power to establish and maintain a public library, and may for that purpose levy a tax. Provision is also made by another bill for a board of control for the State library looking to its removal from political influence.

#### Pacific Coast

Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, has had plans and contracts drawn for a beautiful library building which he will present to the city, to be used as a branch of the public library. The only condition attached is that the trustees keep the library open during the day and till 9.30 p. m.

An exhibit of literature and illustration is being prepared by the public library for the Paris exposition, under the supervision of A. B. Picher of the Pasadena exhibition association. The case in which the books, pictures, and accessories will be displayed is to be of California redwood.

Plans are being prepared by local architects for an addition to the library building, to cost not less than \$9000. Provision will be made for a separate juvenile department, and additional room in the reference and circulating departments. The material to be used will be green stone to match the rest of the building.



Library Department  
**A. C. McCLURG & CO.**  
CHICAGO

---

OUR LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Is devoted exclusively  
to the requirements of

Public, University, College, School  
and Club Libraries

And every endeavor is made to fill all orders with promptness and care.

---

THE FACT that we carry in our stock a more nearly complete assortment of the standard and popular books of all American publishers, and of many English publishers, than perhaps any other house in the country, gives us exceptional facilities for filling promptly and satisfactorily from our stock the wants of such libraries.

We are continually receiving large consignments of FOREIGN BOOKS—those for public libraries being imported free of duty—and we make a specialty of picking up both domestic and foreign books which are out of print, or which for other reasons are difficult to secure.

Librarians are cordially invited to correspond with us, and, when possible, to visit us and use the facilities of our store and library department in examining and making their selection of books.

---

**A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO**

## LIBRARY ADHESIVES



1



2



3

**1-HIGGINS' PHOTO MOUNTER.** A beautiful homogeneous adhesive, pure white and delicately scented, for mounting photographs, textile samples, scrap book, tissue work, and general use as a substitute for mucilage. Always ready and requires no preparation. In 3 oz., 6 oz., 14 oz. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gallon and Gallon Jars. 3 oz. Jar prepaid by mail, thirty cents.

**2-HIGGINS' TAURINE MUCILAGE.** A strong, clear, non-sedimentary Fluid Mucilage of great strength and quick catch. Non-corrosive, and will not become dirty and stained in use. Adopted by the School Board of Indianapolis to the exclusion of all other mucilages. In 2 oz., 4 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Pt. and Qt. Bottles, and 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Cans. 2 oz. Bottle prepaid by mail, twenty-five cents.

**3-HIGGINS' DRAWING-BOARD AND LIBRARY MUCILAGE.** A Semi-fluid Adhesive of extraordinary strength. For sticking paper to paper, paper to cloth, or leather to paper or both, it is unequalled. Excellent for mounting drawings, maps or pictures on cloth, paper or wood, and for repairing and labelling books. The 5,000 volumes of the model library at the World's Fair were repaired and labelled with it, and it was voluntarily exhibited and recommended by the committee in charge as the only satisfactory adhesive for the purpose. Its utility in libraries is hence apparent. In 3 oz., 6 oz., 14 oz. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gallon and Gallon Jars. 3 oz. Jar prepaid by mail, thirty cents.

**SOLD BY DEALERS IN ARTISTS' MATERIALS, PHOTO SUPPLIES AND STATIONERY.**

These goods are peculiarly adapted for library use, being of the very highest standard and hence popular educators in themselves. The adhesives are extremely strong, yet spread easily and smoothly in a very thin film, so that they go further than starch or flour pastes or gum mucilages, and as they never deteriorate or spoil there is no waste, and they are hence more economical in the end than cheap goods. Descriptive circulars and full information will be sent postpaid on application.

**CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Originators and Manufacturers,**

**INKS AND ADHESIVES.**

168-172 Eighth St., Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

London Office: 106 Charing Cross Road.

## The Helman-Taylor Company

*Cleveland and New York*

**Books**

We are in the field for your orders for books.

We are ready and desirous to bid on all lists that you are about to add to your libraries.

We are confident that you will get more for the amount spent if you order through us.

**- Art -**

It gives us pleasure to announce to our patrons that we are now the exclusive sales agents in the United States and Canada for The Braun, Clement & Co.'s art publications.

We are also sole sales agents for the Soule Photograph Co., of Boston, and the Soderholtz Co., of New York, and have in stock at all times a very large line of the Berlin, Hanfstaengl, Curtis & Cameron, Foster Bros., and other publications of equal merit.

We shall give careful attention to **LIBRARY** and School orders of every description. Send 10 cents for our new catalogue, "ART IN THE SCHOOL ROOM," the most complete catalogue yet published on this subject.

## The Cumulative Index

A key to the leading *magazines* and *periodicals* published in America and Europe.

**THE HELMAN-TAYLOR CO.**

Nos. 23-25-27 Euclid Avenue

CLEVELAND, OHIO

257 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

## Books for Libraries

We are mailing this month our annual Clearance Catalog—holiday overstock of current books. Alert librarians order from these lists year after year. We call special attention to prices for "Illustrated books, Special Editions, etc."—the sort of books librarians would like to use in school work, but usually the cost is too great; these prices will justify purchase. If you have not received the catalog write for it, and send orders early; the number of books in many cases is limited.

The Baker & Taylor Co.

Wholesale Booksellers

5 and 7 E. Sixteenth St., New York

## THE LOTHROP BOOKS OF 1899

ARE ALL THESE IN YOUR LIBRARY?

- The Stories Polly Pepper Told.** 12mo, \$1.50..... Margaret Sidney.  
**Germany: Her People and their Story.** 8vo, \$1.75..... Augusta Hale Gifford.  
**Captain Kodak.** 8vo, \$2.00..... Alexander Black.  
**Shine Terrill.** 12mo, \$1.25..... Kirk Munroe.  
**When Grandmamma was New.** 12mo, \$1.25..... Marion Harland.  
**The Despatch Boat of the Whistle.** 12mo, \$1.25..... W. O. Stoddard.  
**Tales of the Malayan Coast.** 12mo, \$1.00..... Rounsevelle Wildman.  
**Stick-and-Pea Plays.** 12mo, \$0.75..... Charles Stuart Pratt.  
**Yesterday Framed in Today.** 8vo, \$1.50..... "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden).  
**A Modern Sacrifice.** 12mo, \$0.75..... "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden).  
**The Story of Our War with Spain.** 8vo, \$1.50..... Elbridge S. Brooks.  
**The Story of Lafayette.** 4to, \$1.50..... Elbridge S. Brooks.  
**In Blue and White: A Story of the Revolution.** 8vo, \$1.50..... Elbridge S. Brooks.

*All finely illustrated and for sale at all bookstores. Send for Portrait Catalog.*

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

**The following list is a GOOD LIST from which to make  
selections for JUVENILE READING**

**Books Suitable for Children of 8 Years**

OUT-DOORS,	Welsh	\$ .40
ROBINSON CRUSOE FOR YOUNGEST READERS,	Hoyt	.40
NATURE STORIES FOR YOUNGEST READERS,	Chase	.40
SOME OF OUR FRIENDS	Welsh	.40

**9 Years**

STORIES OF BIRDLAND, 2 Vols.	Chase	each .40
LEGENDS OF SPRINGTIME,	Hoyt	.40
IN MYTHLAND,	Beckwith	.40
RED CHILDREN,	Brooks	.40
STORIES OF UNITED STATES FOR YOUNGEST READERS,	Davis	.40

**10 Years**

STORIES OF GREAT INVENTORS,	Macomber	.40
STORY OF HIAWATHA,	Norris	.40
STORIES OF COLONIAL CHILDREN,	Pratt	.60
ADVENTURES OF A BROWNIE,	Muloch	.40
STORIES FROM ANIMAL LAND,	Chase	.75

**11 Years**

MYTHS OF OLD GREECE, Vol. 1,	Pratt	.40
LITTLE NELL,	Dickens	.50
DOG OF FLANDERS,	De La Rame	.40
OUR FATHERLAND,	Pratt	.50
AUNT MARTHA'S CORNER CUPBOARD,	Kirby	.40

**12 Years**

STORIES FROM SHAKESPEARE, 3 Vols.	Pratt	each .50
THE GREAT WEST,	Pratt	.50
AMERICAN HISTORY STORIES, 4 Vols.	Pratt	each .50
STORYLAND OF STARS,	Pratt	.50
STORIES OF MASSACHUSETTS,	Pratt	.75

**13 Years**

STORIES OF ROME,	Pratt	.60
BRIGHT BOYS,	Reddall	.75
ETHICS, STORIES FOR HOME AND SCHOOL,	Dewey	.60
GREAT ARTISTS, Vol. 1,	Keysor	.50
GREAT ARTISTS, Vol. 2,		.50

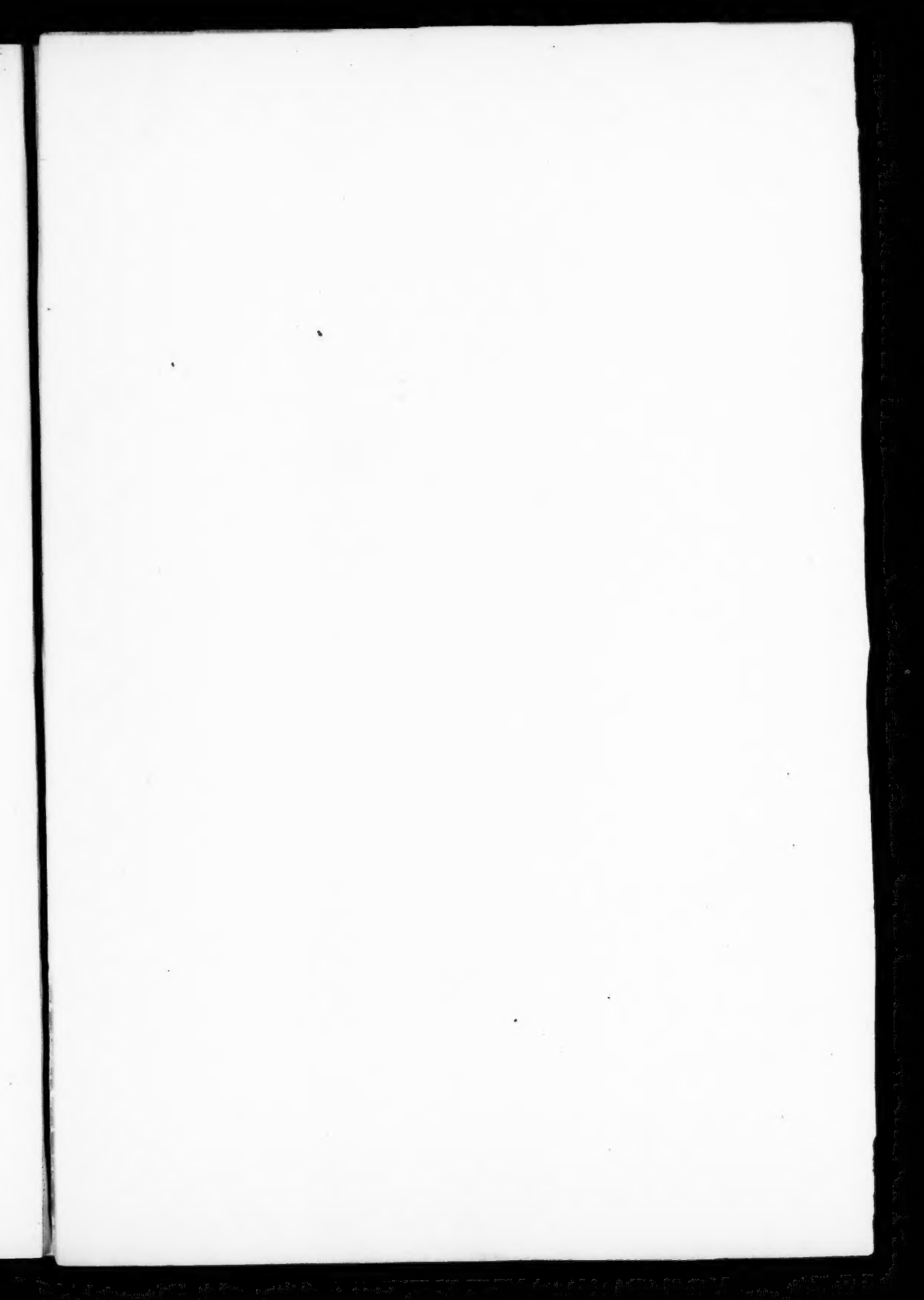
**14 Years**

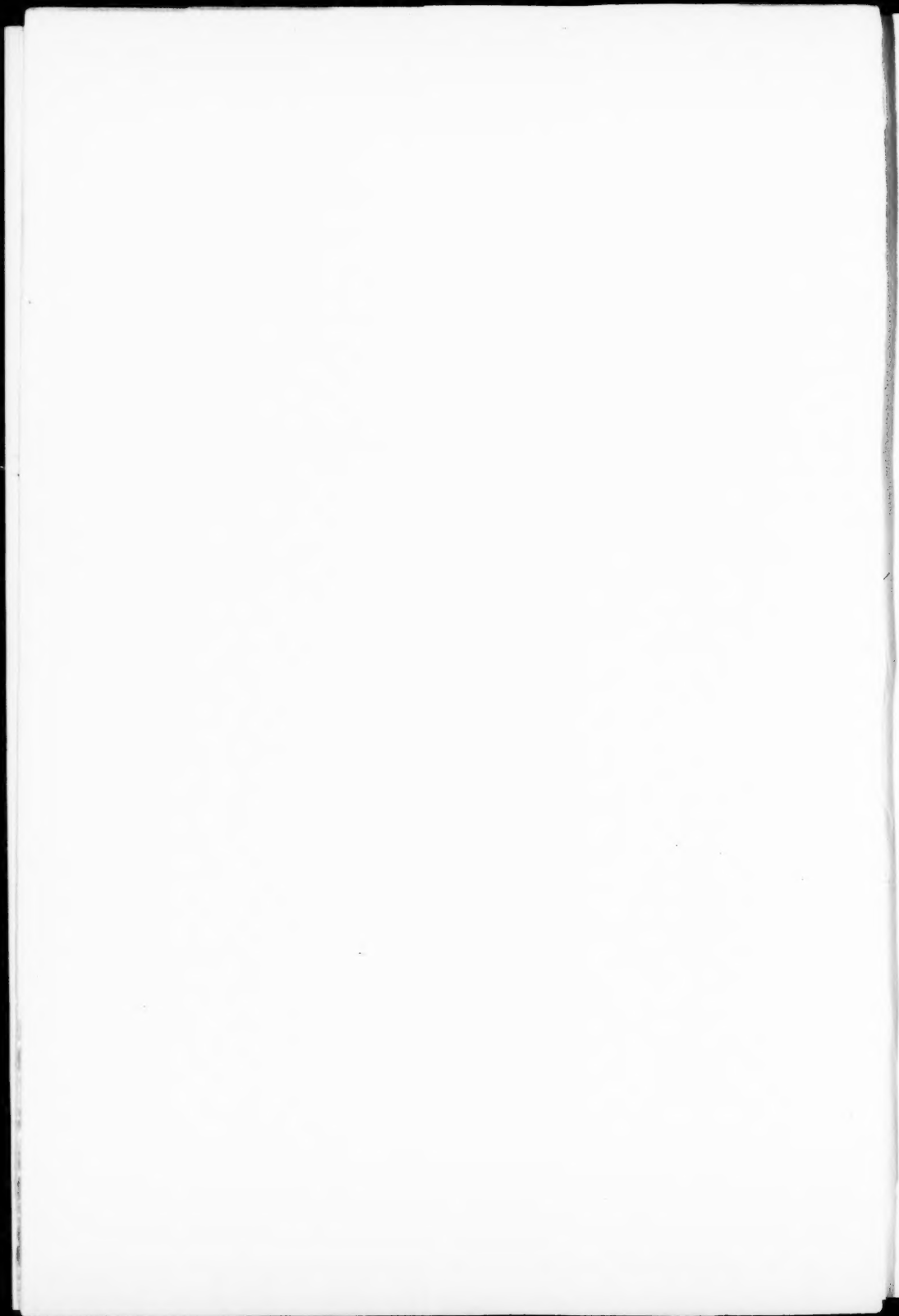
STORIES OF ENGLAND,	Pratt	.60
PATRIOTISM IN PROSE AND VERSE,	Gordon	.60
INDUSTRY, Vol. 1,	Chase & Clow	.60
SKETCH OF AMERICAN WRITERS, 2 Vols.	Keysor	.60
STORIES OF AUSTRALASIA,	Pratt	.60

These are only a few of the many excellent books we publish. Single copies by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Correspondence with librarians cordially solicited.

**EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,**

378 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.







## THE ALTON LIMITED

The finest, most beautiful, and most luxurious day train ever operated by any railroad in America.

BRAND NEW EQUIPMENT CONSISTING OF COMBINATION BAGGAGE AND SMOKING CAR, CHICAGO & ALTON PARLOR CHAIR CARS FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE, CAFE CAR WITH MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED DINING, BUFFET, AND SMOKING APARTMENTS, AND PULLMAN PALACE OBSERVATION PARLOR CAR.

Daily {	Leaves CHICAGO	11.00 a.m.	Leaves ST. LOUIS	8.36 a.m.	{ via
	Arrives ST. LOUIS	6.59 p.m.	Arrives CHICAGO	4.30 p.m.	

## CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD

The Chicago delegation to the Illinois State Library Association meeting, to be held at East St. Louis, will leave Chicago via **ALTON LIMITED** train, 11.00 a.m., Wednesday, February 21st. For rates and further particulars apply to Robert Somerville, General Agent, Passenger Department, Chicago & Alton Railroad, 101 Adams Street, Chicago.

## The Library Primer

John Cotton Dana

The best tool in existence for the help of those engaged in library work, and a mine of information for those just beginning the work. Sent postpaid for \$1.

## Library Bureau

Boston

New York

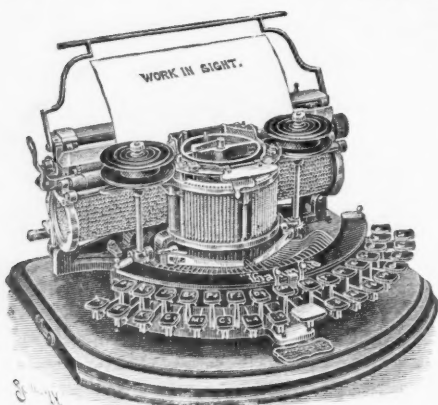
Chicago

Philadelphia

Washington

London

Paris



# THE HAMMOND No. 2.

THE STANDARD  
OF THE WORLD

## The Librarian's Typewriter Par Excellence

Used exclusively by many prominent Libraries in the United States and England. The only machine that can and does meet all the requirements of Library Card Indexing.

PAPER OF ANY WIDTH MAY BE INSERTED.

CARDS OF ANY SIZE MAY BE USED.

Perfect Alignment and Uniform Impression are Always Insured  
FORTY STYLES OF TYPE, INSTANTLY INTERCHANGEABLE.

FOURTEEN LANGUAGES ON A SINGLE MACHINE.

Send for Catalogue and specimen of "Hammond" work.

Call on nearest representative and examine the Back-spacing Attachment just added to the Hammond.

## The Hammond Typewriter Co.

Home Offices and Factory, 403-405 East 62d St., NEW YORK.

### BRANCHES:

Chicago	141 Monroe St.
New York,	167 Broadway
Philadelphia,	33 & 35 S. 10th St.
Boston	300 Washington St.
St. Louis,	310 N. Eighth St.
Cleveland,	43 Arcade.
Pittsburgh,	237 Fourth Ave.
Kansas City,	17 W. 9th St.
Minneapolis,	3 N. Third St.
London and Birmingham.	



Send a five-cent stamp to the HOME OFFICE and a correct map of the world will be mailed to you.